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## ESPARTERO, DUKE OF VICTORY.

An article in the *Foreign Quarterly Review* (No. LXIII., just published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall) is devoted to the biography of the ex-regent of Spain, now residing amongst us in London. It states him to have been born in 1792, the son of a respectable artisan, at Granatula, a village in La Mancha. At the age of sixteen, whilst being educated by his uncle, a monk, he girded on the sabre, and as one in the sacred levies, fought against the French invaders of his native land. He then studied in the military school of the Isla de Leon, and accompanied Morillo as a lieutenant in his expedition to the Spanish main, to re-establish the authority of the mother country. Here he fought in the numerous battles which ensued, and rose in rank, till sent home with colours taken in Peru, whither he was soon followed by the *Ayacucho* generals,\* his late companions in arms. From 1825 to 1830 was spent partly in Majorca, as colonel of the regiment of Soria; and he had previously married his duchess, a lady of great beauty, distinction, and wealth, near Lograño on the Ebro. Ultimately raised to the command of the Christina army, he restored discipline, often compromised his own private fortune to keep the troops paid, and successfully restrained the Carlists from Bilbao to Pampeluna. Between the Moderados and Exaltados he preserved a personal neutrality; and events at last exalted him to the eminent position of ruler or sole Regent of Spain in the name of the young Queen. The reviewer says, that the officers were from the first disinclined towards Espartero, but that the soldiers were attached to him. He also proclaims his morality, simplicity of life, patriotism, and perfect honesty, and the absence of every species of corruption from his court at Madrid; which has raised him high in the estimation of the well-informed and industrious citizens of the capital, and also in Saragossa, Cadiz, and other similar communities; whilst the Catalonians were hostile in consequence of believing that he was favourable to English manufactures.

We (*Literary Gazette*) have abridged this sketch from our contemporary,† because we think we have it in our power to add some information to it, of interest to our readers and the public generally, at the moment when its subject is so much the topic of conversation in every circle, and of observation in every periodical. The bravery of Espartero, tried in a hundred fights, and his virtues, more sorely tried by the seductive eminence of fame and power to which he attained, as well as the particulars of his career, are fairly stated; and what we have to relate (we believe on undoubted authority) will serve to illustrate these previous remarks.

In New Spain, as is well known, the spirit of gaming is widely spread; and all ranks indulge in that excitement to a perilous degree. The

Spanish officers partook of the common passion. On one occasion, Espartero was so much the favourite of fortune, that after a long sederunt, he rose the winner of 30,000 dollars from the General Canterac mentioned above. On retiring from the gaming-table, the latter, feeling the heavy extent of his imprudence, said in a depressed manner to his companion, "Espartero, I owe you 30,000 dollars!" "No," replied the other, laying his hand on his arm, "in that room which we have left you owed me 30,000 dollars, but here, now, you owe me nothing!" The generosity evinced by this anecdote needs no comment.

When, by the votes of the Cortes, Espartero became Regent, multitudes flocked towards him for places, crosses, pensions, provisions, and distinctions. Among others, a very near relative came from the country, of whom, after receiving a few visits from him, he inquired what had brought him to Madrid. With some hesitation he stated that he had come to look for a maintenance for himself and his family, now that things had changed so favourably for their prospects. "How much will do for that purpose?" asked the Regent. So much, he replied, fancying the office already conferred; but judge his surprise when his (we were going to say) brother addressed him, "Return to your home, and whilst I live I will allow you that sum; but if you suppose that I, who have elevated myself so high from so low a station by warring against corruption, am going to saddle you on the country, you never in your life committed so gross a mistake. The only way for you to receive this allowance from my private purse is by quitting Madrid within twenty-four hours."

Espartero's proceedings after his march to Alcabete have never been accounted for or explained. We are informed, that when he reached that place, he found that all the officers of the army had been bought over by a rich allotment of the million and a half of money which had been sent into Spain to purchase his downfall. The army, but too ill paid, was easily seduced by gold and intrigue; and the ill-fed troops, like a hungry horse, took their food wherever it was offered to them, without troubling to ask the question whether their officers were traitors or not.

Accused by his enemies, and some of them most ungrateful ones, of avarice or sordidness, it may be stated that the quarter part of Espartero's allowance as Regent has not been paid to him. His resources are the fortune brought him by his loved and affectionate lady. Why he did not throw himself on Madrid, and the fervent attachment to him and his cause of its 12,000 national guards and other respectable citizens, we have no ground to know; but we think that what we have told sufficiently accounts for his wavering at Alcabete, where his whole plans were deranged by unexpected treachery, and he was taught to feel that his dependence on imagined friends and supporters was most insecure and dangerous. The Spanish people, we believe, have been quite passive during the late revolution; and it is most probable that a re-action, founded on a just appreciation of his sound constitutional and commer-

cial policy, will lead to his being invited to return to Spain. Whether, more happy in a private station, he would accept the call or not, is a question we cannot solve: our opinion is, that nothing short of a national demonstration would tempt his patriotism to sacrifice his domestic repose and felicity.

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

*Memoirs and Recollections of the late Abraham Raimbach, Esq., Engraver.* Edited by M. T. S. Raimbach, M.A. Small 4to, pp. 203.

Of the *Memoirs* of this worthy man and eminent artist a limited number of copies has been printed for distribution among the far wider circle of his friends and admirers. We hold ourselves honoured in being the possessors of one; and cannot but consider it to be the performance of a duty—both to the dead, for whom we entertained a very high regard, and to the public, to which our best services are due—to make a public use of this privately circulated document. The name of Raimbach is intertwined with that of Wilkie so long as the *Fine Arts* of England shall be appreciated; and a few of the more interesting parts of this unaffected, and, to us, very interesting, narrative, may well serve to illumine, though it be a dark posthumous page of a *Literary Gazette*, which has to revert to the loss of both.

Abraham Raimbach was born in London in 1776, his father being originally Swiss, though long settled in England, and his mother a native of Warwickshire, connected, it is said, by descent, with Burbage the friend of Shakspeare. His education was obtained at Highgate and the Library School of St. Martin's, where among his fellows were the late Alderman Winchester, lord mayor, the late Charles Mathews, the late William Lovegrove; and, we are happy we need not put the prefix, the living Liston, who was either a master or assistant; Mr. W. Woodburn, the celebrated picture-connoisseur and dealer; and two brother Richters, the one known to notoriety as the political companion of Hardy and Horne Tooke (1794), and the other as a very clever artist; and the *Memoir* remarks: "The qualities that indicate the future actor are not perhaps developed so early as may be sometimes witnessed in other pursuits connected with the imitative arts. Certain it is that neither Mathews nor Lovegrove, in their schoolboy days, shewed any of that *vis comica* which in after years used to set the house in a roar."

In himself an early predilection for the fine arts was shewn; and he was apprenticed in 1789 to Mr. Hall, then a respectable engraver in considerable practice. Whilst serving his time, various works, as well as the family connexions of his master, brought him into contact with Stephen Storace (Mr. Halls' son-in-law), Signora Storace, Sheridan, Kemble, Copley the painter, and other eminent persons, respecting whom his recollections are of considerable interest. Thus, for example:—

"Sheridan" came twice or thrice, once with

\* "The portrait of Sheridan, from Sir Joshua Reynolds, was Hall's first work after I had been fixed with him. He published it himself, but it had but

\* Canterac, Rodil, Seoane, Maroto, Nervaex, Carabate, Alaix, Araoz, Villalobos; so called from their capitulation at Ayacucho, and being sent home by the victorious independents under Paez.  
† Review of *Galerie des Contemporains*, and acknowledged to be "but meagre" and imperfect.—*Ed. L. G.*

Joseph Richardson, author of the *Fugitive*, during the engraving of his portrait; and my memory dwells with pleasure to this hour on the recollection of his having said a few kindly and encouraging words to me, a boy, drawing at the time in the study. I was, however, most struck with what seemed in such a man an undue and unbecoming anxiety about his good looks in the portrait to be executed. The effluence in his face had been indicated by Sir Joshua in his picture, not, it may be presumed, *à bon gré* on the part of Sheridan; and it was strongly evident that he deprecated its transfer to the print. I need scarcely observe that Hall set his mind at ease on this point; but I could not but wonder that a matter that might be excused in the other sex should have had power to ruffle the thoughts of the great wit, poet, and orator, of the age. Kemble, from his friendship and intimacy with Stowe, was also an occasional visitor, and of course formed an object of great interest with me.—"The Death of Lord Chatham by Bartolozzi is too well known to need description. Although a work of great ability and immense labour, it has never become a standard, or at all a popular print. It was many years in hand, and the price agreed upon with Copley (2000 guineas, as I understood) was nearly expended by Bartolozzi on assistance, which proved, for the most part, according to his account, worse than none. Testolini, a fellow-countryman, was employed on it for three or four years, and, as I heard him state, to the entire satisfaction, as expressed by his principal, during its progress; but their engagement terminated in a quarrel, and Bartolozzi erased much of what Testolini had done. Delattre, the ordinary and regular assistant of Bartolozzi, also contributed his aid, and was afterwards commissioned by Copley to make a smaller engraving, a copy of the larger, for which he engaged to pay him five or six hundred guineas, but afterwards refused to receive the plate on the plea of gross imperfection in its execution. This led ultimately (1801) to a lawsuit, which excited great interest in the little world of art, and ended in favour of Delattre, to whom the jury gave a verdict for the whole amount of his claim. The plate, however, though paid for, was never published. The motive which influenced Copley in having a smaller engraving made was with the view of preventing surreptitious copies being circulated to the detriment of the larger one, from the successful sale of which he expected extraordinary results; in which, I think, he must have been greatly disappointed. The last time I saw Copley was in 1812 at Wilkie's exhibition in Pall Mall. The family was latterly supported chiefly by the son."

In 1796, when his apprenticeship expired, he entered as a student of the Royal Academy; and had hard and uphill work enough to make his way sufficiently profitable for his support. He had, however, always a kind-hearted and liberal father to rely upon. His efforts to get into employment as an engraver of prints for book-embellishing are simply described; and at length he tells us—

"By dint of repeatedly applying, I obtained a small commission from Cooke of Paternoster Row, a publisher of miniature editions of the works of the poets and novelists. A little pic-

ture of Kirk, from the *Tales of the Genii*, formed my *comp-d'essai*, for the favour of the rather pompous gentleman-publisher, who at this time dispensed his patronage among the hungry artists with an air of conscious superiority. If I am not mistaken in my recollection of the circumstance, this plate was undertaken under the implied condition of 'No cure no pay'—that is, if Cooke did not approve, I was to expect nothing. However I had the good fortune to pass the ordeal of the great man's criticism without being much singed, received six guineas, his average price, and a promise, which was faithfully performed, of future employment. I thus continued to engrave from time to time a plate for his editions of the poets and novelists; I say from time to time, because his publications were not regular, languishing, as did every thing connected with the arts, under the paralyzing influence of a war, waged with perhaps unprecedented inveteracy. My prospects of success were any thing but encouraging; but I did not relax in my efforts at improvement. The Mr. Edwards before mentioned gave me a letter of introduction to the keeper of the Royal Academy, Mr. Wilton, to whom I submitted some specimens of my drawing, and was admitted a probationer forthwith—the facilities of admission being then much greater than at present: I soon after obtained my ticket of student, and in the year 1799 a silver medal for a drawing from the living model. I sedulously pursued my studies at the Royal Academy for about nine years, and am quite ready to acknowledge that I owe much to the opportunities afforded by that establishment. Some few of my studies from the living models were painted in oil. Both the antique and life academies were at this time crowded with young men aspirants for fame and fortune; and it is painful to reflect on the very small number, in proportion to the aggregate of students, that have since obtained either the one or the other. And of the few who acquire some celebrity in their day, how rare are the instances of their fame outliving the fortunate possessors themselves!"

As a help, or, if it succeeded, an entire occupation, Rainbach took to painting miniatures at three guineas each; and, though he had a certain share of employment, was not ultimately encouraged to forsake his original profession for its *pis aller*. But he occasionally wielded the pen as well as the pencil and the needle; for having some acquaintance with the editors of the *Morning Post* newspaper, he used to be favoured with play-orders, and, in return, wrote critiques upon the performances, which he greatly enjoyed; and indeed seems to have had a good taste in theatrical matters. And he now met and mixed with many men of the last generation, upon whom his notes are very interesting. *Ex. gr.:*—

"Robert Smirke is a name that may not be passed over by me without a tribute of respect and acknowledgment for advantages obtained in the repeated communications I necessarily had with him professionally. Mr. Smirke is, I believe, a native of Cumberland, and was born about the year 1760. At an early age he was apprenticed to a coach-herald painter, and his detractors were accustomed to say that his pictures looked like coach-panels. Almost all artists in their outset have to struggle with indigence as well as obscurity, and Smirke was no exception to the general rule. On the contrary, his probation was perhaps longer than ordinary; and, till Boydell's great enterprise afforded him a favourable opportunity of shewing of what he was capable, his chief or only occupation was making small designs for the

Novelist's Magazine, &c., as Stothard had done before him. Those who remember the *Shakespeare Gallery* will bear testimony to the admirable talent displayed in Smirke's pictures, wherein, with subjects greatly varied, he proved himself a master equally of pathos, humour, beauty, grace, and dignity; while, in regard to execution, the drawing, colouring, composition, and effect, left scarcely any thing to be desired. He is still living (1836), but has long ceased to exercise his art. He is author of two satires, *Midus* and the *Catalogue Raisonné* of the British Institution."—"James Fittler, an artist of respectable talent, great industry, and considerable reputation at one time. He engraved several large plates of the Naval Victories after Louthborough. Fittler resided many years in Charlotte Street in good style, keeping a servant in livery (as also did Sharpe in the meridian of his career). He died in 1835, aged about 70, in impoverished circumstances, at Turnham Green, where he had lived in retirement for the latter part of his life, surviving both fortune and popularity."—"Anker Smith's reputation was scarcely equal to his merit as an artist. He wrought most diligently for the booksellers, by whom he was chiefly employed. His Death of Wat Tyler, a large plate, was not a successful work; and a still larger one, the Duke of Wellington and his Officers, was left unfinished at his death, and led to tedious and expensive litigation between his widow and Heaphy, the designer. Anker Smith died suddenly, aged about 63."—"Charles Warren. Many of this artist's book-plates are of the most exquisite beauty of execution. He was very desirous of engraving a large plate, that, as he said, he might have something that would show what he could do; but though he planned and talked of several schemes for the purpose, he did not accomplish it. He was a well-meaning man, of a friendly disposition, an agreeable companion, and fond of jovial society, for which he was well adapted by his perfect self-confidence, his talent for singing, and his power of making a speech; qualities which perhaps were rather injurious than beneficial to him. He died quite suddenly while employed at his work-table, aged about 53."

How we are inclined to view our own combinations is curiously illustrated by the following extract, about this time (1801-2):—

"I have already stated that a society of engravers was formed at the time of the trial between Copley and Delattre. The intentions of this society were, first, by publishing their own works, to receive the whole profit; and secondly, the establishment of a benevolent fund for the relief of their distressed brethren and their families. The scheme was not successful; but since that attempt these objects have been effected by other associations. The engravers engaged in the *Arabian Nights* becoming, through their co-operation in that work, better acquainted with each other, were accustomed to meet monthly at each other's residences as a social club. This meeting was not only very agreeable in itself, but also greatly serviceable to the members of it professionally. Their union gave the means of enabling each individual to act with more firmness in opposing the pretensions of those who had been considered, justly or not, their natural oppressors—the booksellers and publishers. The mutual jealousy of men engaged in the same pursuits is then merged by the *esprit de corps* into a common feeling of resistance to their (supposed) tyrannical employers. I could name more than one instance where this principle was acted upon by individuals of this union

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with results highly favourable to the immediate interests of the combinatorians."

The opportunity of a trip to Paris, after the continent had been so long sealed against us islanders, was eagerly embraced by Mr. Raimbach; and his French tour is full of very readable notices, though we find at least one of his notes very personally bitter, and not correct in facts. From it, without farther indication (the subject being still living, and very highly connected), we pass to more general and better understood observations:—

"The French are a fine race of men; but, from the neglect of a uniform attention to their personal appearance, do not generally shew to advantage. The anomaly of a clean shirt with an unshaven beard, a phenomenon unknown in Britain, is of no uncommon occurrence in France. Sterne, in his *Sentimental Journey*, remarks, that there is a larger proportion of crooked and deformed persons observable in Paris than elsewhere. I think that the average equality of well-looking men is less than in London: that there are more very tall, very short, very fat, and very thin people to be met with in Paris, in proportion to the population, than with us; but I am also disposed to believe that in a given number of individuals full as many favourable specimens of the 'human form divine' might be found among our neighbours as we could produce at home. The superior beauty of English women is universally acknowledged; though a great drawback is made on account of the awkward, heavy, and ungainly demeanour of our ladies, when contrasted with the elegance of the French *tournee*. This *tournee*, on which the French women plume themselves so much, and not without reason, is a graceful, unembarrassed deportment, entirely free from all that constraint and *mauvaise honte* which is supposed peculiarly to belong to the English character. On the other hand, this vaunted elegance has been attributed to the mere practice of picking their way through the muddy streets of Paris, in which the French females shew extraordinary cleverness."

The more frequent occurrence of weakness, ricketiness, and deformity, among the population of France, may be distinctly attributed to the monstrous custom of swaddling infants like Egyptian mummies, and, in many instances, to the unnatural practice of confining their nutrition and upbringing from the cradle to hired nurses, away from their parents.

After pursuing a mingled, but always an upward-tending course, justly due to his great ability, Mr. Raimbach at length entered into that copartnery with Sir David Wilkie which has done so much for the reputation of both, has enriched our school of arts with productions which will last for ever, and every one of which was the work of the engraver's own hand! Previously to this, however, Mr. R. had entered into another partnership of a dearer kind, by marrying (1805), and thence residing in Warren Street for twenty-six years, in comfort and happiness, with the single loss of the eldest daughter of his affectionate family. The commencement of his intercourse with Wilkie (of whom there is a brief but judicious sketch added to the volume before us) is thus related:

"I have now to bring forward the name of an individual who, both as an artist and a man, is an honour to his country, David Wilkie, with whom I first became personally acquainted in the year 1807, when he lived in the Hampstead Road. I had still continued fully occupied with engagements with various booksellers, when the great success of Burnet's print from

Wilkie's admirable picture of the Blind Fiddler, and some dissatisfaction between the parties, led to his proposing to me in 1812 a joint-stock adventure, in which we should be the sole proprietors, he finding the picture and I the engraving. Anxious as I had long been for an opportunity of trying my hand upon a larger scale than I had been accustomed to, and thereby obtaining at least a chance of escape from the thralldom of devoting the labours of a whole life to the end, as it would seem, of their being shut up in a book, I gladly and at once acceded to the proposition. The mutual conditions of our engagement were promptly arranged upon the basis, with various modifications, of one-third share to Wilkie and two-thirds to me; which terms were afterwards changed to one-fourth and three-fourths respectively, at the generous and unsolicited suggestion of Wilkie, who considered the first adopted proportions as bearing rather hard upon me, and throwing an undue advantage into his hands. Several of his pictures were, by permission of their noble proprietors, available to our purpose; and, after maturely balancing the *pros* and *cons* of each, we finally determined on commencing with Lord Mansfield's picture of Village Politicians. There was yet, however, a difficulty to be got over regarding this subject, inasmuch as Samuel Reynolds had obtained leave to make a large mezzotinto print from it, and had even proceeded some way with the plate. A negotiation was therefore entered upon with Reynolds for the purchase of his right to publish, &c., which ended in Wilkie's payment to Reynolds of one hundred guineas for his claims, and receiving from him the plate, which remains unused and unserviceable, and is likely so to remain. This sum was intended to be charged on our joint concern, but Wilkie subsequently took it most liberally upon himself."

The particulars of the Exhibition of Wilkie's Pictures in 1812 are well worthy the attention not only of artists, but of every reader; but we can only make a few paragraphic selections:—

"The Wilkie Gallery was by far the most popular exhibition of the day, and was attended by throngs, while other pictorial attractions were comparatively deserted by the public. The profits, notwithstanding, were by no means proportionate; as, in addition to the necessary expenses of rent, fitting-up, attendants, wages, advertisements, and posting-bills, a most unwelcome circumstance must be added to the debit side of the account, namely, the seizure of the pictures for rent, due by the person of whom Wilkie hired the rooms to the original landlord. The distraint was regularly made, some of the pictures (the Rent-Day, Village Holyday, &c.) scheduled at a valuation by the broker, sufficient in his estimation to cover his employer's demand, and a man in due form placed in possession. The broker, as was his duty, put a very low price, for greater security, on the articles selected—though the sum of ten or twelve pounds for the Rent-Day would seem somewhat ridiculous, from excess of caution. This vexatious interference was got over, of course, by the one only method,—that of Wilkie paying the debt and costs in the first instance, and seeking his remedy against the debtor by deducting the future rent accruing for his use of the rooms. He was not so great a loser by this event as was at one time feared he might have been; and something may, I think, be fairly set off, if the strong impression made upon Wilkie's mind by the occurrence led, as I believe it did, to the production of one of his pictures of the highest degree of excellence,

namely, *Distraint for Rent*, which was the subject he commenced immediately afterwards."

Here, however, we must pause till next Saturday, when we propose to conclude this review.

*A Treatise on Food and Diet; with Observations on the Dietetical Regimen suited for Disordered States of the Digestive Organs, &c. &c. By Jonathan Pereira, M.D. 8vo, pp. 542. London, Longman and Co.*

THAT philosophical writer George Combe has, in his *Constitution of Man*, stated disease to depend on an infringement of the natural laws; from which definition the preservation of health might be thought to present an easy task: but this is not the case; for errors in diet and drink are constantly and momentarily made, and nine persons out of ten, as Abernethy used to say, find their way to their graves by errors of diet. Modern science—as represented temporarily in these matters by the ingenious although sometimes hypothetical Liebig,—has gone farther, and has defined life to consist in a series of destructions and regenerations—health in the balance of these, and disease in their disturbance. Now these constantly recurring functions of decay and regeneration are mainly brought about by the nutrition of the body and the circulation of the blood, which are not only to be viewed in relation to the body itself, but also in that of the being to the varying circumstances of age, sex, climate, exercise, temperature, &c. It is obvious, under such circumstances, that no treatise on diet can be applicable to the present state of science which does not embrace the more remote considerations of the elementary constitution of the substances which enter into the composition of our diet and drink, and the relations of these to the ascertained functions and physiology of the human body, and the still more elementary ones of their relation to the great organic laboratory, whose complex evolutions constitute the progressing science of animal chemistry.

We were happy, on turning over the pages of the work before us, to find these desiderata ably investigated, and more or less perfectly developed. The author has boldly thrown off the shackles of old classifications, and adopted a new one suited to the improved views upon these matters—considering, after Tiedemann, alimentary principles and compound aliments apart; and what is of still more importance, introducing a full account of the chemical elements of food in their relation to the chemical elements of organised substances, in which the recent researches of Liebig, Boussingault, and Dumas, are duly brought out—a branch of inquiry hitherto altogether passed over, or only incidentally alluded to by preceding dietetical writers. This renders Dr. Pereira's work the book of the day—the manual without which physicians or the general reader cannot well apply the improved views regarding diet as adapted to climate and exercise, which have sprung from modern researches in animal chemistry.

One of the most necessary ingredients in food is carbon, which is an essential constituent of every living or organised tissue; and nature has accordingly supplied it in the aliment which she has provided for all living beings in the early stage of their existence. The quantity of carbon required, as is the case with other elements, varies with different ages, sexes, temperature, clothing, exercise, &c. It appears from Liebig's researches, that an adult, taking moderate exercise, consumes nearly a pound daily. The quantity of oxygen requisite to con-



sume this quantity of carbon is equal to 17,840 grs.; *ergo*, when the temperature is high, and exercise wanting, we must use diet with a minimum of carbon, as the excess will produce disease. Animal heat is, according to the chemical theory, produced by the animal combustion of carbon; and, according to Despretz, one pound of carbon, the quantity consumed by an adult, evolves by its combustion in oxygen gas sufficient heat to raise the temperature of 78 lbs. of water from 32° Fahr. to 212° Fahr. Hence a larger quantity of carbon is requisite in cold climates than in hot. Dr. Pereira, however, although he admits this as a principle, expresses a doubt as to its generality, and admits the alimentiveness of phrenologists as a propensity; the natives at the Cape of Good Hope being as ravenous as Esquimaux. But the admission of alimentiveness as a propensity does not appear to us to militate at all against Liebig's general principle. It influences solely the feeding propensities of different individuals as compared with one another, but does not determine the enormous powers of consumption of a Yakut or Tongouse; and as for the voracity of a Hot-tent, it is also frequently met with among the otherwise abstemious Arabs. It appears to belong to an uncivilised state of life, which will sometimes, when the opportunity is presented, make up for any privations by excessive gormandising. Beef and veal contain more carbon than bread or vegetables, and roasted meat more than fresh.

Hydrogen, like carbon, is an essential constituent of every organised tissue. In some substances, as oil, spirits, animal and vegetable matters, hydrogen is in excess; in others, as in sugar, gum, &c., hydrogen and oxygen are in the proportions necessary to constitute water; and in a few substances, into the composition of which hydrogen enters, oxygen is in excess, as in citric and tartaric acids—substances of little importance in a dietetic point of view. As in all such substances, the carbon goes to form carbonic acid, and the hydrogen water; the excess of hydrogen, which exists in the first class, has to be expelled from the system with whatever unburned or unoxidised carbon there is.

Oxygen is the next necessary ingredient of our food. We have seen that carbon and hydrogen play their parts in the human laboratory only from their avidity for oxygen; and the quality of the food affects the activity of respiration through this principle, that, in proportion as articles of diet contain less oxygen, so they require a greater quantity introduced through the medium of the lungs for their consumption. Such is the case with animal foods and spirituous liquors, which require much oxygen; while vegetable food and water, requiring less, are best adapted for sedentary habits or hot climates.

Nitrogen is also an essential constituent of every animal tissue; but as an element of food, it is distinguished from the three preceding substances by the indifference which it manifests to enter into chemical combination with other bodies. Several circumstances have induced recent writers to conclude that nitrogenised foods are alone capable of conversion into blood, and of forming organised tissues; that, in fact, they only are the foods properly so called. Hence Liebig has denominated them the *plastic elements of nutrition*. The non-nitrogenised foods—among which we have to rank sugars, fat, beer, wine, and spirits,—are nevertheless essential to health, their function being to support the process of respiration. Hence Liebig calls them the *elements of respiration*. Animal matters contain a large proportion of

nitrogen more than vegetables, of which some, as potatoes and cabbage, contain an almost inappreciable quantity. The author, however, states at length a variety of complex facts, which militate against these deductions being received without some qualification. It is certain, however, that the use of spirits, as thus ascertained on chemical principles, has been entirely overlooked by temperance and teetotal societies. It is a fuel in the animal economy by the combustion of which heat is evolved; and it is for such purposes that coachmen and persons exposed to cold and damp take such. Tables of nutritive equivalents have been formed upon the principles above developed; and the author gives one from Boussingault, from which we extract the following nutritive relations:—

Wheat-flour . . . . .	100 Potatoes, dried at 212°	95
Wheat . . . . .	107 Dito kept 10 months	84
Barley-meal . . . . .	119 White haricots . . . . .	56
Barley . . . . .	130 Lentils . . . . .	57
Horse-beans . . . . .	44 Carrot . . . . .	757
Peas . . . . .	67 Dito dried at 212°	95
White cabbage . . . . .	810 Turnips . . . . .	1335
Potatoes . . . . .	613 Rice . . . . .	177

It would appear from this that Schlemmer the hydropathist's theory, of eating all vegetable substances uncooked, is philosophical at first sight—for carrots and potatoes lose a great part of their nutritive properties by drying; but in reality unphilosophical—for they are not so digestible as when cooked. Liebig also states, that though lentils, beans, and peas, which are Schlemmer and his son's chief food, surpass all other vegetable food in the quantity of nitrogen they contain, yet that they possess but small value as articles of nourishment, because they are deficient in the component parts of the bones (subphosphate of lime and magnesia); they satisfy the appetite without increasing the strength: upon which Dr. Pereira remarks, if this explanation be correct, it suggests the use of bone-ashes with beans or peas, as constituting a most nutritive and economical food; so that we may anticipate, with the progress of animal chemistry, to have our wants supplied cheaply and scientifically, just as Dr. Johnston would propose to manure a field.

We shall not enter into details with regard to the remaining elements of organised bodies; they are rather numerous, but by no means so important as the preceding; and we have said enough to fulfil the object which we had in view, which was to convey an idea of the new fields of research, and the novel and interesting considerations which flow from the study of diet in relation to animal chemistry.

The next part of Dr. Pereira's work is occupied by the history of alimentary principles, beginning with water as the aqueous alimentary principle. The doctor admits that water is more necessary to existence than solid food; it repairs the loss of the aqueous part of the blood, is a solvent of various alimentary substances, and is probably a nutritive agent, besides performing several other chemical actions in the animal economy. The hydropathists could not wish more to be admitted; but Dr. Pereira has the advantage over them, that he admits the virtues and importance of the aqueous alimentary principle without discarding others, even wine, beer, or spirits. *Medio tutissimus ibis*. He next considers the simple alimentary principles, under the different heads of the mucilaginous, the saccharine, the amylaceous, the ligneous, the pectinaceous, the acidulous, the alcoholic, the oily, the proteinaceous, the gelatinous, and the saline. The ligneous alimentary principle is admitted upon very doubtful grounds; the pectinaceous comprises fruit, jellies, jams, &c.; and the proteinaceous comprises

such albuminous substances as contain what is called by Müller *protéine*, from *πρωτείνω*—"I hold the first place;" and which is of so much importance in both animal and vegetable fibrine and albumen, that Liebig says, that if it is wanting, the nutrition of the animal is arrested.

The compound aliments are divided into animal foods and vegetable foods; and there are brief notices of the different kinds of each in common use.

The last part of the work comprises the important subject of diet, the digestibility of food, the nutritive qualities of different kinds, the times of eating, ordinary dietaries, and the dietetical regimen suited for disordered states of the digestive organs. It is obvious, that, if what we have already gone over contains the elements of dietetics, this latter part constitutes at once its philosophy and practice; and the quantity of information and facts which the author has accumulated will do much towards assisting in placing that practice upon a sound foundation. The discussion upon the digestibility of foods, as affected by circumstances relating to the foods themselves, or as affected by circumstances relating to the individual, constitutes the proper basis of all such inquiries. The dietaries, and the results obtained by them, from various public institutions, as hospitals, asylums, prisons, poor-houses, the military and naval services, &c., constitute the best grounds whence to arrive at general conclusions, and the author has availed himself of almost every possible source of information of this kind. It was our wish to have extracted some of the most marked results presented, as far as regarded dietetical regimen; but every general principle announced has so many exceptions, that it would be dangerous to do so. For example, as a principle, foods possessing an organised texture require to be cooked; but the oyster is an exception, the raw animal being more digestible than the cooked one. Again, as a principle, salting, smoking, and pickling, cause animal textures to become more indigestible,—bacon, &c. excepted. Boiling is the operation of cookery the best suited for the dyspeptic; but over-boiling proves injurious to many substances, &c. &c. The work must be read to obtain the desirable information on such matters; and although we only look at it as the ground-work of what may yet be done in dietetics as applied to animal chemistry, still it is the best which we have at present, and indeed the only one which has yet attempted to base dietetics upon philosophical principles, and thereby lay the foundation of its one day becoming a science, which probably experience has already approximated it to with many. Still the general reader should always remember, when inclined to such studies, that the more he thinks about the process of digestion, the more he interferes with that important function; and it is our humble opinion that we cannot do better than be moderate and temperate in the use of all good things, and leave the study of dietetics to the professional man.

*Poésies Populaires Latines antérieures au Douzième Siècle.* Par M. Edéstand du Ménil. 8vo. Paris, 1843.

THIS is one of the (we may justly say) numerous publications which shew that among our neighbours there is an existing, we think a progressive, taste for serious literature; that books of sound learning meet with a sale abroad, while our native presses send forth little that is solid. The book before us is full of learning, and its subject is of that remarkable kind which cannot fail to possess an interest with all whose literary

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rise above the level of cheap periodicals and illustrated newspapers. In certain periods of all nations, life is half poetry and half history, and it is the poetical part which generally lives longest in tradition, and thereby forms the body of what afterwards we believe to be authentic history. There can be little doubt that this was the case in the early history of Greece and Rome. During a considerable portion of the middle ages we have either very sterile contemporary annals, or none; and our history, compiled at a later date, rests on old songs, or on traditions to which they gave rise. We have abundant evidence of the activity of the national muse, whether in libellous or in laudatory effusions, in celebrating fearful crimes, or equally great events, from the fifth or sixth century to the fourteenth. Nearly all the monuments of this extensive literature in the vernacular languages, during the early centuries of this period, have disappeared; and of that not less extensive portion written in the Latin language, only a few scattered specimens have been preserved in manuscripts of the time, or a few stray lines in some of the chroniclers who have used them as historical materials. The object of Monsieur de Ménil has been to collect together into one volume these specimens and fragments; and he has confined his plan to the admission of such specimens only as were written previous to the twelfth century, thus limiting himself to the period when they are most rare, and on that very account, as well as for the light they throw on political sentiment at so dark a period of history, more especially valuable and interesting. In his learned introduction, and in his rich and copious notes, he has offered us a vast fund of information on the history and forms of popular poetry in these remote ages.

M. de Ménil commences his book with some curious examples of Roman popular songs, gleaned from old writers or ancient inscriptions. The second part contains popular songs of a religious character, beginning with two hymns by St. Hilarius and St. Damasus, who flourished in the fourth century. The following lines from one of the earlier of the songs in this division, on the joys of paradise, have an oriental richness of painting:—

"Nam quis promat summa pacis quanta sit lætitia,  
The visis margaritis surgunt addicta,  
Jaro celsa micant tecta, radiant trilinea.

scis gemmis pretiosis hac structura nectitur,  
Imo mundo tanquam vitro urbis via sternerit;  
Abest limus, deest finis, lues nulla cernitur.

Illeus horrens, æstas torrens illic nunquam sævit;  
Pæperpetuus rosarum ver agit perpetuum.  
Candent lilia, rubescit crocus, sudat balsamum.  
Virent prata, vernant sata, rivi molles influunt;  
Pleurenturum spirat odor, liquor et aromatum;  
Pendunt poma floridorum non lapsura nemorum."

We may point out in this division of the work a curious song on the wanderings of the Irish St. Gall and his companions; songs by the heresiarchs Abelard and Gotteschalck; the singularly playful poem entitled "The Supper of St. Cyprian;" the "Satire against the Court of Rome;" and several others. The third division of the work is devoted to profane, that is, to historical and miscellaneous subjects. These are the most interesting of all. The first is a song on the destruction of Aquileia by Attila in 454. The following lines will serve as a specimen of this early popular song:—

"Hortatur suum illico exercitum;  
Machine munum fortiter conculcat;  
Nec mora, captum incendunt; demolunt  
usque ad solum.  
Illa quis luctus esse die potuit,  
Cum inde flammæ, hinc sevirunt gladii,  
Et nec ætati teneræ nec sexui  
parceret hostis?"

Captivos trahunt quos reliquit gladius,  
Juvenes, senes, mulieres, parvulos;  
Quidquid ab igne remansit diripitur  
manu prædonum."

This is followed by many other early productions, among which we may specify the song on the death of Eric duke of Friuli, in 799; songs on the death of Charlemagne, on his grandson Charles le Chauve, on the battle of Fontenay in 841, on the destruction of the monastery of Mont Glonne in 848, on the battle of Brunanburgh, in England, in 937; and many other extremely curious popular ballads. The following is the commencement of a song on the defeat of Albert king of Italy by the emperor Otho, in 960:—

"Age, age jam, Alberte,  
Ultra Decium superbe;  
Dilece, miser et miselle,  
Quid fuisti, et quid nunc es.  
Adest Otho rex, nostrorum  
Regens sceptrum populorum,  
Cui debent summam laudem  
Reges regum sæculorum." &c.

Mixed with these historical *moreaux* there are some of a lighter character,—love-songs, tales, satirical pieces, and particularly an excellent text of the curious Latin romance of Waltharius. We should also point out, among the historical specimens, two songs on the death of William the Conqueror, and several on the crusades.

Materials like those contained in the present volume are no less valuable to the historian than they are interesting to those who study the literature of the middle ages. As sequels to this work, and historically continuations, we may mention the Political Songs and the Poems attributed to Walter Mapes, published by the Camden Society. We find the bitter, even ferocious, attacks upon the tyranny, avarice, and corruption of the papal government, which pervade the pieces in the volumes last mentioned, commencing in the earlier period. In a satire against the court of Rome, apparently as old as the eleventh century, Money, as the personification of the papal corruptions, is made to say,

"Qui mundi querit gloriam et Romanorum gratiam,  
Honorans in ecclesia, sedes, mitras, sandalia,  
Me profundat latissime, obtinebit planissime  
Quidquid ipse voluerit, si me large profuderit.  
Distortam causam dirigo et aggravatam levigo;  
Ferrum et saxa molio, scribasque doctos lenio;  
Quæcumque volo facio; ego nuptus decipio;  
Ego corrumpeo virgines; edumo cunctos homines."

M. de Ménil has printed a curious satirical parody, in prose, on the same subject, which probably belongs to the twelfth century: it is entitled *Evangelium secundum marcos argenti*, and is so curious and characteristic that we give a translation:—

"Here beginneth the Gospel according to marks of silver.—In that time the pope said to the Romans: When the son of man cometh to the seat of our majesty, say ye first, Friend, what seekest thou? But if he continue knocking, and give you nothing, cast him out into utter darkness. And it came to pass that a certain poor clerk came to the court of our lord the pope, and cried out, saying, Have pity on me at least you, O gatekeepers of the pope, for the hand of poverty hath touched me. Verily I am needy and poor; therefore, I pray ye, relieve my calamity and my wretchedness. But they, when they heard him, were very wroth, and said, Friend, thy poverty be with thee to perdition! get behind me, Sathanas, for thou art not wise in the wisdom of money. Verily, verily I say unto thee, thou shalt not enter into the joy of thy lord until thou hast given thy last farthing. And the poor man departed, and sold his cloak and his coat and all that he had, and gave it to the cardinals and to the

gate-keepers; and they said, What is this among so many? And they cast him out before the doors; and he went out, and wept bitterly, and might not be comforted. Then there came to the court a certain rich clerk, great and fat and swollen, who in a riot had slain a man. He gave first to the gate-keeper, secondly to the chamberlain, thirdly to the cardinals; but they thought among themselves that they should have received more. And when our lord the pope heard that the cardinals and ministers had received many gifts of the clerk, he became sick unto death. But the rich man sent him a medicine of gold and silver, and immediately he was cured. Then our lord the pope called to him the cardinals and ministers, and said to them, Brethren, see that no one seduce you with empty words: for I give you an example, that as I myself receive, so receive ye."

To turn from the poets who satirised the pope to those who sung his praise, can anything be conceived more profane than the following address to the head of the church, prescribed by one of the most popular poets and teachers of the end of the twelfth century?—"Thou art neither God nor man, but a kind of neuter between both, whom God has chosen to be his partner. He acted as a partner in sharing with thee the universe. He was unwilling to have all to himself, but he willed to thee the earth, and kept for himself heaven. What could he have done better? what greater? or to whom more deserving?"—

"Nec Deus es, nec homo, quasi neuter es inter utrumque.  
Quem Deus elegit socium. Socialiter egit  
Tecum partitus mundum. Sibi noluit unus  
Omnia, sed voluit tibi terras, et sibi cælum.  
Quid potuit melius? quid majus? cui meliori?"  
Galf. de Vinesauf, *Nor. Poetr.* l. 3062. *ap. Leyser, Hist. Poet. Mediæ Ævi.*

#### THE PRESBYTERY-BOOK OF STRATHBOGIE.

[Second notice.]

WE continue our selections from this curious publication, so highly creditable to the Spalding Society, and so illustrative of the manners of the age.

"Echt.—Feb. 4, 1649. The said day James Arthour, kirk officer, being delait for singing off neveyer songis on neveyreis ewin, throu sindrie housis and townis off the parisch, and vther negligencis, in his . . . was suspensid from his office, and ordeined to compeir nixt session, this day aucht days, to be tryed thereant.—Feb. 11. The said day, compeired the said James Arthour, kirk officer, and, being tryed, was ordeined for his former delinquencie to mak his repentanc the nixt Sabbath, on the piller, and therefter to stand before the pulpit, efter sermone, till the minister sulk mak knovin the caus to the congregatioun aff his forsaidd oversichtis, and gif exhortatioun aganest that and all vther old superstitious customes of that natour.—Oct. 13, 1650. The said day, Jhone Arbuthnot, in Fynnersie, was delait for breck of Sabbath, in caring of letters dereck from the Erll Marischall to the Earl Marischalls bailie of Kintor, on the sext of October last bypast. The officer ordeined to summond him to the nixt Sabbathis session.—Oct. 20, 1650. The said day, compeired Jhone Arbuthnot; confessit his breck off Sabbath, according to the delatioun in the former act. Ordeined to pay xxxlii s. 4 d. penaltie, and sit thrie Sabbathis on the piller; or otherwayis, to sit six Sabbathis, and be frie of the said pecuniail penaltie.—xi. of Maji, 1651. The said day, compeired Margaret Forbes, and confessit that sche went one with James Grames armie, from the

tym that thai camped at Craigtoun, off the south syd off the hill of Fair, till thai was defeat at Philphauche. Compeired also Christen Chalmer, and confessit that she, efter hir cuming out of Irland, did follow ane Irische mane, called Edmont O'Neill, in the said James Grame his armie, with quhom sche was acquient in Irland, till thai war owerthrowin at Philphauche. The minister was appointed to vreit to the presbiterie for their advys concernand their censure, and chargit her [them], *apud acta*, to compeir again befor the sessione, the 25 of Maij nixt to cum. [They wer sentenced 'to sit in the branx, in sackcloth, barfuitted, at the kirk dor, betuix the two last bells, and therefter on the piller, the tym of sermone, alls mony Sabbathos as till the tym the sessione and peopill be satisfieit with their repentance.']—The last of August, 1651. The said day, in respect off a great number off trouperis and horsmen quartering in the parische, on Saturday at nicht and this day all day, quhairby, throu fear, the peopill war much distracted and hindered from convening, the fast was delayed, and appoynted to be kept this day aucht dayis.—June 6, 1658. The said day, Alexander Carnie in Tillioche was delait for brack of Sabbatho, in bearing ane scheip upon his back from the pastur to his owne hous.—June 20. The said day, Alexander Carnie compeirit, and declairit that it was of necessitie for saifing of the beastis lyf in tym of storme. Was rebukit for the same, and admonischit not to doe the lyik.

"*Belhelvie*.—May 27, 1649. Delated this day, Janet Ross, suspect of charming; and also Margaret Gifford, for swearing. They are ordained to be summondet to the next day.—June 3, 1649. Compared Janet Ross, and denyed any practice of charming; confessit she had prescrib'd to a patient sick of the fevers that which she got to herself in that disease, namely, an egg mixed with aquavite and pepper. So the elders were required to use tryall if she did any other thing that myght draw her in the guilt of charming, and she was dismissed for the tyme.—September 29, 1676.—Compared Isabell Davidstone, and being enquired if shee had kept trust with anie parochiners here, on the Sabbath, anent the curing their diseases; answered *negative*.<sup>26</sup> Being enquired if shee had given at that tyme one cure to diverse persons for different diseases, shee confessed that shee had done it, and that she gave all those who came to her ane potion made of ale and herbet. <sup>36</sup> Bein enquired if shee had asked of them the moneth wherein they wer born, answered *affirmative*; and bein asked why shee did so, shee answered that, knowing the moneth in which they war born, shee could tell them what had befallen them, or might befall them forward. Being asked if shee had said to George Lyell that a pain shee had in her syd was occasioned by a burst, in running after a calfe, about eighteen years agoe; answered *affirmative*. Being asked if shee had said concerning Barbara Gibson if shee knew her to have a pain in her syde (having never seen her or spoken with her); answered, that the said Barbara Gibsons mother having told her the tyme of her birth, shee knew her to be troubled with that pain, and that it was occasioned by her falling in a tub full of water when shee was four yeares of age. Being questioned how shee had that knowledge; answered, by the twelve signes, for shee said there was fyve woirdes for men and fyve for women in every signe. Being asked how shee knew that; answered, by bookes. The session, taking the matter to consideration, referred her to the presbytrie, to be examined and purged

by them; and she was cited, *apud acta*, to keep the next meeting at Aberdin, upon the last day of October next, and to bring her book with her.—October 15, 1676. This day the minister intimatid that Isabell Davidson, who had been before the session for the scandall shee had given in this congregation, had drowned herself, and therefore did warn the people that, if any of them shall afterward have recourse to charmers, or such as have familiar spirits, they shall be censured, as adulterers, in sackcloth."

The following, relating to ministers and their parishioners, give some insight into their relations towards each other and discipline:—

"At Rynie, 1<sup>st</sup> Septembris, 1642.—Mr. Henry Ros, minister, being removed, and the elderis being suorne quhat they knew concerning the said Mr. Henry, or quhat might inable him in his ministrie, being posit, they deponed, on their oath, all in ane wyce, that concerning his literature he was werie weake, and gave them litle or no confort in his ministrie; bot, as concerning his life, he was mendit, and was blameles now in his conversation. The said Mr. Henry regratit that the parochineris frequentit not the church, nor assistit him in discipline, bot despyist him, and that they hade no discipline, no sessione since Februaire last."

The parishioners demand a helper, but there is much difficulty in finding a provision for him; and it is a frequent and long story in the presbytery how it might be arranged. Our next extract bears on a more vital question:—

"At Bottrifunie, 10th Augusti, 1653.—The said day, after incalling of the name of God, the presbytrie having met to examine and try the supplicatioun given in the last day by Walter Lesly, declaring ther dissatisfaction with Mr. James Petrie, and to give an answer to it, compeired the gentlemen, elders, and rest of the parochiners of Bottrifunie, and the moderator having declared to them at length the reason of the meeting of the presbytrie ther, did cause reid in audience of them all the forsaid supplicatioun, and did demand whether or not they ownd it; they answered affirmatiue they did, and in particular, these gentlemen who had not subscribed it being demanded if they likewise ownd it, answered, though they had indeid subscribed a supplication befor Mr. James Petrie, yet now, being but a few number, could not nor vould dyvide from the rest of the elders, who had subscribed this late supplication, and from the whole bodie of the people. The presbytrie called the forsaid Mr. James Petrie, and demanded of him quhat he thought himself of that matter, who answered he desired to go on in his tryalls, and then he could giue a satisfactorie answer that could content both presbytrie and people, and he could be loath to offend God or wrong his own conscience in prosecuting a call against the peoples will. Quherupon the presbytrie taking all things to consideration, haueing examined the supplication, concluded in ansuer to it, to stop the tryalls of the young man *pro tempore*, and with all gave power to Mr. William Burnet to preach at Bottrifunie at the peoples desire."

Other proceedings ensued, the result of which was that Petrie's call was held to be ineffectual, and Burnet was elected by the elders *unanimi consensu*; and the people, *nullo reclamante*, gave their consent thereto.\*

\* "The said Mr. William (Burnet), the parochiners being satisfieit with him, and desirous of him to be their minister, after exhortatioun, the said Mr. William was admittit to the ministrie of the said church, by prayer and laying on of hands, according to the order of the church, and power given to him to preach, administrat the sacraments, exercise discipline as a minister of Jesus Christ within the said parochin [of

We have alluded to the inquisitorial powers assumed by the clergy, and the severity of their sentences. These were often evaded and disobeyed, but seldom repelled so fiercely as in the following instance:—

"William Gordon, pariochiner of Dumbennan, compeiring, gave in a declinator, with many false, lying, scandalous reproaches against the kirk of Scotland, and government theroff, the tenour quherof follows: 'I vnderseyber, of the pariochin of Dumbennan, and presbytrie of Strathbogye, having, by manie and sundrie sad experiences, found the manie bloodie and barbarous inconveniences quihich have alwayes accompanied the presbyterian government by their usurpatione, and mixed autorite with the civil power, and tyrannous persecuting of mens consciences who, out of tender scruples, did differe from their opinions in matters indifferent and circumstantiall; as also, finding that the greatest part of their prayer and preaching doth more tender the advancement of their private interest and factione then the propagatione of the gospell; and seeing their frequent railing against the autoritie and civil power quihich God hath set over us, quherby the peoples myndis ar kept unsetled and averse from the cordiall compliance and union of both nations, quihich, by God's great mercie, we ar now lyk to enjoy. For these reasons, I doe therfor declare that I neither will nor can continue a member of the presbytrie of Strathbogye, and that I shall no mor esteeme of their excommunicatione than they did formerly of the pope, but intend, God willing, to live in such a gospell way as the Lord hath dispensed in his sacred word, and not occasion any disturbance to this present government of the commonwealth of Great Brittain. And, to testifie this solem separatione, I have subscribit this presents with my hand. William Gordon.' The presbytrie, having read and considered the paper, how malicious and invective it was against the servants and government of Christs church, did ordaine Mr. Villiam Jamison to excommunicate the said Villiam *quam primum*; quihik sentence beeing intimate to him, he lookit verie frowardly, and uttered himself most proudly and maliciously."

But the shafts often flew higher, at peers and people of estate inclined to popery, and the pains of excommunication were of great stringency in every relation of life. In March 1651 we find "Patrik Lord Oliphant excommunicat;" and there is much dealing with a refractory Lady Frendraught, Lady Altar (for bastardy), and others of rank, both for religious and moral charges. Of the latter, which are plainly told, there are many not fit for general reading; and some of the cases are of great atrocity, whilst others are of the most frivolous kind. We shall, however, copy a few of the matters quihich may be safely done, and leave them to illustrate the age to which they belong as far as they may.

"Thomas Murray, parochinar of Grange, and Isobell Trayl, summondit for recept and consulting with witches; receawing charms from thame; for banning, swearing, and execrabil cursing of the minister of Grange, and his familie, and not satisfieing of the discipline of the

Bottrifunie; and the said Mr. William gave his oath of fidelitie in his charge, and obedience to the lawfull constitutions of the church of Scotland; as also, to be subject to the brethren, to be admonished, rebuked, or censured by them, who therupon gave him the right hand of fellowship, and the whole parochiners that were present, ther being a great congregation of people, did gladelie and heartlie accept of the said Mr. William for to be their minister, as also the whole eldership, in testimonie of their heartie [regard] of him, did give him ther right hand."



kirk for theft, committit be the said Thomas; quihik last wes his only challenge. Thai both compeired, and the said Thomas denyed that in any ways he wes as yit declaired ane theiff be any civill judge in the kingdome; and therfor he could not vnderlack that guilt vpon him be making repentance for that quherof he wes innocent. And the saids Mr. Robert, his prolatiounes being considered be the breithrein, thai wer thought not altogether [to] be of sick strenght as might convince the said Thomas of theft, vnto the tyme the civill judge tuik further entres in that mater. And as for Issobell Trail, his spous, shee confessed that Preip, the witch, that wes brunt at Banff, had charmed hir; for the quihik shee wes censured alrady be the presbiteri, and hade begune her repentance alrady, and wes content to satisfie to the fall. And anent Issobell Traylle, her consulting with Walker, the witch, shoe confessed the said witch bad hir tack ane moldewort hillock and muild out of the church yard, and putt it vnder hir gait twys, and that wold mack hir aill to sell. But shoe denyed shoe requyred it at the said witch, or that shoe practised it. And anent hir adulteri with Petri Robertstone, wagabound, shoe purged hir self be hir othe. And anent the cursing of the minister and his familie, she denyed the same; but the mater being referred to the testificatioun of Johnne and William Tailyeours, Johnne Winlach, and Johnne Watt, be the parteis being all sworne, Johnne and William Tailyeour, and Johnne Winlach, deponit that Issobell Trail sat [down on] hir knees, and gawe Mr. Robert Watsone, and his wyff and bairns [ ] malediction, and all them that called hir a witch [ ].—Compeired George Thomstone and Elspet Gray; and being accused for drinking in Issobell Letch house with the said Elspet Gray, in tym of divin service, and also of adulteri with the said Elspett; lykys, the said George went out at the back syde of the hous, at his own wyffes coming to the doore; thay both confessed their drinking in tym of divin service, and the said George his outgoin at the back of the house, but denyit the committing of adulteri with the said Elspett. The breithrein ordained thaim both, for their drinking in tym of divin service, and for their suspect behaviour, to pay, ilke ane of thame, four merkis of penalte, and to sitte on the stoole of repentance tuo Soundays, or then to redeem thame selfs be standing in joggins and brankis. The said Issobell Letch lykways, in quobis hous the persones above nominat wes resett, wes declarit to be a perjured woman, and a wyld scald, quho resett all sort of infamous persones in her hous, and sold ayl to thame both night and day. The breithrein ordaines hir to find caution to keep guid ordour in tymes comming, or then not to be res[i]dent in the parochie herefter from Whitsunday furth.—"At Botarie, April 26, 1633. Convened the moderator and breithrein. Mr. Richard Metlan exerceised, Rom. 10, v. 14. Wes censured that he said God the Father was the author of sendinge out the ministere under the Old Testament, and God the Sonne author of sendinge furth the ministere under the New Testament, and that the lawfulness of a calling dependit vpon the effect of the ministrie.—"At Botary, November 9th, 1636.—William Mitchell, in the parish of Keath, sumounded to this daye for adulterie with Ketye Mackarnich, spous to Marcus Cowye, compeared in sackcloth, and confessed his fault. He was ordained (in respect he was married also) to stand in the jogges and brankes, with his head clipped, and barefooted, in sackcloth, till the congregation be satisfied, or otherwyse to redeeme him-

self from the jogges and brankes by paying forty markes penaltie, and to stand only in sackcloth."

We see here, as in other cases, that money-fines procured the remission of public penalties.

"At Inverkithnie, 17th August, 1642.—It is ordayned that bltcheris of cloth on Sunday be censured as fornicatouris; and such as keipes not the dayes of examinatioun appoyntit, the husband man and his wyff, ilk on, to pay half a mark, coteris and servantis, 40d.—At Gairlie 15th Septembris, 1642. Compeired James Horne, in Kinnore, being sumondit befor the presbyterie this day for his extraordinarie drunkenness in tym of divine service, and thereafter, out of his drunken humour, compeired befor the session of Kinnore, publiclie railed both against minister and elders, being cited ther for the scandalizing of Helen Bien, and saying quhat hade he adoe to be troubled for a whoris taile. All that he hade sayd he wold say it againe, and worse also; and took up a stry, and held it out befor the session, and said he wold not give that stroe for all that they could doe or say to him; and that ther was non ther that wald cause him to mak his repentance for any thing that he hade said, quihich wes verified to be of truth be John Gordoun in Affleck, and Alexander Murray, elders, in Kinnore, quho wer send ther, in the name of the session, to testifie the samen. The said James, being diverse tymes callit, compeired not; ordayned to be sumondit, *pro 2do*, with certificatioun, if he compeir not, he shalbe censured but any further citatioun.—The said day, George Jinkin in Abercherder, being sumounded *pro 2do* for his ryming and cuculling, being called, compeired, and being accused of the forsaide fault, confessed he onlie spoke three words of that ryme. Being sharpelie rebuked, and instructed of the grosnes of that sin, was ordained to satisfie in sackcloth, which he promised to doe.—The said day, Mr. John Reidfauld regretted that ther wer papists reset in the Laird of Kinardie his house, that his servants were papists, and his sonne, with his familie, being likewise papists, stayed all ther. The presbytrie, taking to consideration the harme accruing therby, ordained Mr. William Kinenmont and Mr. Alexander Ker to go speak with him anent that matter."

With this we must conclude, only adding, that many of the entries refer to malignants, and public events of so much consequence as to be of considerable historical value.

*Instructive Biography.* 3 vols. 18mo. London, J. Burns.

THESE really instructive biographical sketches have appeared in slighter shapes; at least we have so met with some of them, and liked them so much that we are truly rejoiced, for the sake of youthful readers, to see them collected and published in their present new and neat form. William of Wykeham, St. Polycarp, St. Fructuosus, St. Ambrose, stories from Bede, George Herbert, Izaak Walton, Sir H. Wotton, Dr. Donne, Lord Exmouth, Lord Collingwood, St. Ignatius, Dr. Hooker, Bishop Ridley, and others, are all excellent in their way, and just sufficient for the object in the view of the compiler.

*Remarks on the Book of Psalms as prophetic of the Messiah.* Pp. 399. London, J. Burns. As able and pious treatise explanatory of these beautiful and majestic poems in a spiritual sense. It eminently merits Christian examination and reflection.

*The Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.* Vol. III. Longman and Co.

THE third volume brings from Antelmi, or Anthelmi, to Aristophanes,—an awful vista in the A B C line; but as there is due pains-taking and discretion in the execution, we know not how the apparently interminable task can be abridged. May we live to review the last volume in health and happiness, in the hundredth (and so many more) volume of the *Literary Gazette*!

*A Treatise on the Pot-Culture of the Grape.* By John Mearns, F.H.S. Pp. 96. London, Orr and Co.

Pot-culture struck us as a singular title; but it means the culture of grapes in pots, which the author states, and appears to prove, can thus be raised better and earlier than by any other process. The science is taught in this little volume; the preface to which is tolerably grandiloquent about the circulation of the blood, gas, steam, and other prodigious discoveries, like to his own—pots.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

### TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

(By Mr. J. Nott.)

AT the commencement of the first part of Mr. Nott's memoir, he says:—"There is no point that claims a greater share of attention, when terrestrial magnetism is the subject of our investigation, than the nature of an electric current. Those who adopt the Franklinian doctrine conceive that positive electricity, whether luminous or not, in motion, constitutes an electric current; those, on the contrary, who adhere to the older, and, as I hope to be able to shew, more rational theory of two electricities, conceive that when these electricities are simultaneously in motion, in definite proportions, within the same body or system of bodies, that then an electric current is formed."

He then proceeds to demonstrate that vitreous and resinous electricities coexist; that when a voltaic or thermo-electric current is formed, it takes place within the substance of the rheophore; and that vitreous electricity in motion does not constitute an electric current. They coexist in the voltaic pile; they flow in opposite directions within the substance of the wire, and not on its surface, because perfect contact must be established, and because no electric repulsions or attractions are manifested. The voltaic current taking place within the rheophore Mr. Nott considers of paramount importance; "for otherwise magnetism would be perfectly inexplicable." The voltaic pile he terms a magnetic engine, and places all the effects producible by it among magnetic phenomena. He then says: "If I can now shew that when vitreous and resinous electricity are simultaneously generated, and made to pass in opposite directions along a conjunctive wire, that then an electric current is established, which acts upon the magnetic needle in precisely the same manner as a voltaic current acts upon it; that by means of the current thus produced water has been decomposed on a larger scale than it has ever before been decomposed by frictional electricity, I conceive that my theorem will be as clearly established as perhaps any physical fact can be. I shall now direct attention to an instrument, by means of which these things seem to me to be proved. It consists of a circular plate of glass and another of resin, both supported upon a horizontal axis, and set in motion by a winch-handle; the rubber of the vitreous plate is connected by a metal rod

to the rubber of the resinous one, and the conductor of the latter plate is also connected by a metal rod to that of the former, and thus a complete circuit is formed as in the voltaic pile. The distribution of the electricity of this instrument is also analogous to that of the pile: for example, the electro-motive disturbance is produced by the plates, the rubber of the vitreous plate is rendered negative, that of the resinous positive, and the conductors are also in opposite electric states, and their remote extremities are therefore analogous to the poles of the pile. When the conductors are connected by a conjunctive wire, it is natural to suppose that the accumulated electricities flow along its surface in opposite directions; for then an electric current is formed, which permanently deflects the magnetic needle, and the deflection is according to the direction of the current. The direction of motion of this current may be varied at pleasure; for instance, in order to fix our ideas, let us suppose the plates of this instrument and the axis of the conductors to be lying in parallel planes perpendicular to what is called the magnetic meridian, the conjunctive wire connecting the conductors being bent in right angles, a portion of it will then be in the meridian, and the metal rod connecting the rubbers will be parallel to this portion, which I shall henceforth exclusively designate the conjunctive wire. If, now, a magnetic needle be suspended above the conjunctive wire, and the resinous plate, which I will suppose to be placed north of the vitreous one, be connected with the earth, then a current of electricity passes from the resinous plate, and consequently flows along the conjunctive wire from north to south,—the needle is then permanently deflected towards the west. If the needle be placed beneath the conjunctive wire, the deflection is towards the east. When the vitreous plate is connected with the earth, the current flows from the vitreous plate, and the deflections are in the opposite directions."

If the vitreous plate were placed north of the resinous one, the deflections of the magnetic needle would be similar; and the conclusion drawn is, that there is no other difference between a vitreous and a resinous current than the direction of motion.

"All the difference, then, between the current of the voltaic pile and that of the rheo-electric machine is, that one, that of the pile, takes place within the substance of the rheophore, and hence exhibits no electric attractions or repulsions, because in this case it cannot be decomposed, except perhaps by heat; but the current of the rheo-electric machine exists upon the surface of the rheophore, and hence can be decomposed by the contact of any body; for if two or more pith-balls be suspended in contact with the conjunctive wire of this instrument, a series of rapid and alternate attractions and repulsions takes place; and, what is remarkable, between the pith-balls so suspended neither attraction nor repulsion seems to be manifested. The attractions and repulsions I have just described, coupled with the established principle of the mutual attraction of the two electricities, warrant the conclusion that they are simultaneously passing in opposite directions along the conjunctive wire."

Admitting them equipollent, to explain why neutralisation does not result, he considers the two electricities to flow spirally in opposite directions along the rheophore. To support this view, "my first endeavour was, if possible, to determine the resultant directions of radiation of an electric current. For this purpose I perforated a piece of card, and passed a vertical

rheophore through it, and sifted iron filings upon the card, which arranged themselves in concentric circles round the wire; proving that, in this case, the radiation was from the centre. I now placed the rheophore horizontally, and the filings arranged themselves as far as I could determine in cycloidal curves, which I conceived to be presumptive evidence of the truth of my hypothesis. The next fact which I shall mention is a remarkable one. I found, in the course of my experiments with the rheo-electric machine, that all the parts of it which are made of brass became by electrification highly magnetic. For instance, when a copper conjunctive wire is used, the needle is steadily and permanently deflected, and, as I stated before, the amplitude of deflection is according to the intensity of the current; but when I used a brass conjunctive wire, and suspended over it a magnetic needle, the centre of gravity of which was a good deal below the point of suspension, so that it required a certain degree of force to deflect it from a horizontal position, I found, as soon as the current was established, that a statical effect was at first produced upon the needle, one pole of which was then forcibly drawn down into contact with the wire; a rapid and irregular series of oscillations then took place, the needle dipping each time as it crossed the wire; clearly proving that the needle, in this case, was under the influence of two antagonist forces; one, that of the current passing along the wire, tending to deflect it; the other, that of the magnetism developed in the brass wire, by means of this current, attracting it. When the current was reversed, similar effects were produced; but then the other pole of the needle dipped. I then interrupted the current, and with a proof-needle, tested the conjunctive wire, and I found it highly magnetic, and all the other brass parts equally so: and the magnetism thus developed continued for hours after the instrument had been used. The character of the magnetism thus produced will be understood by conceiving an orthographical projection of this instrument to be drawn upon a horizontal plane; it will be a parallelogram, of which the conjunctive wire will form one side, and the rod, connecting the rubbers, another; then all the brass parts of one half of this parallelogram, cut off by a diagonal line, will attract the north pole, and all of the other half the south pole. But if immediately after electrification either pole of the needle be forced into contact with any part of the brass conjunctive wire, it will develop an opposite magnetism to its own, and adhere to the wire, as it would to a piece of iron. We therefore see that when copper, a pure metal, transmits an electric current, it does not become magnetic; but that brass, an alloy, or compound metal, under the same circumstances, does; for the magnetism thus developed appeared to be much too great to be able to be attributed to any particles of iron which the brass may have contained. Now, if we pass an electric current longitudinally over a piece of iron or steel, it does not become magnetic; but if we cause the current to pass in a transverse direction, the iron or steel will be found magnetic. From this fact I would deduce this consequence: that an electric current, at least that of the rheo-electric machine, passes in a spiral direction along the conjunctive wire, otherwise it is difficult to account for its becoming magnetic. To establish still further the identity of the current produced by the rheo-electric machine and that of the pile, I insulated a decomposing apparatus, and interposed it in the circuit; when the current was established, the platina plates immersed in the

acidulated water were instantly covered with large bubbles. Now frictional electricity has been frequently passed through water, and no decomposition has been ever observed: I therefore submit, that the experiment is conclusive, first, as to an electric current being really produced by the rheo-electric machine, and secondly as to the identity of the current so produced with that of the pile. I next wished to ascertain the dynamical effect of this current, and for this purpose interposed within the circuit Barlow's wheel: I succeeded in producing partial motion, but could not obtain a continuous one, from the disturbing effects of the several parts of the latter instrument."

The rheo-electric machine produces electricity in great abundance. Upon the resinous plate the electricity is sometimes of a purple colour, changing with the state of the atmosphere, in considerable quantity, and very diffuse, and seems to pass invariably from the points of the conductor to the plate in the form of a conical plane, with the base of the cone resting upon the plate and the apex upon the point of the conductor, which is rendered very brilliant. Upon the vitreous plate, on the contrary, the electricity appears in much less quantity, and in a state of great tension, passing from the plate to the points of conductor.

The rheo-electric machine affords great facilities for experimental research, and to this use Mr. Nott has well applied it in regard to terrestrial magnetism, to which we more particularly desire to direct attention. But, first, let us give an experiment to explain the cause of the aurora borealis.

"The earth being a magnetic body, as the polarity of the magnetic needle clearly proves, it became very interesting to ascertain whether, if a magnetic body contained free electricity, there would be any peculiarity in the discharge of this electricity. To decide this point, I suspended a cylindrical magnet by a fibre of silk, and charged it highly; being in the dark, I unintentionally approached my body within a short distance of the instrument, when it wheeled towards me, and a discharge took place, which struck me as being very remarkable; for, instead of the ordinary electric discharge, the electricity flashed from the extremity of the magnet, in diverging radii, at an angle of about 45° with its axis. It was, then, highly probable that the magnetism of the cylinder was a determining cause of the peculiarity of this discharge. This result encouraged me to proceed further. I procured a globe of steel, 0.076 in. in diameter, and magnetised it. It may not be unnecessary to state how this was effected. I suspended the globe upon an axis, and by a multiplying wheel and pulley set it in rapid rotation; while rotating, I made the magnetising bars traverse from the equator of the globe to the poles. I then tested it with a proof-needle, and found it to be regularly and perfectly magnetised. The next object was to place the magnetic globe in similar electric circumstances to those which I conceived the earth to be in. Regarding that region of the atmosphere immediately over the torrid zone as the principal seat of atmospheric electricity, I conceived that if I surrounded the globe with a ring that would bear an approximate proportion to the globe that this region of the atmosphere does to the earth, and electrified them oppositely, that the action of the electricity of the ring upon the air immediately enveloping the globe would place the latter in nearly similar electric circumstances to those of the earth. If, then, the aurora were an electric phenomenon, that is, a discharge of free elec-

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tricity taking place from the pole of the earth, rendering the vortex, which I supposed to be immediately over the pole, luminous from the great rarefaction of the air within it, and passing over our atmosphere to the upper stratum of the equatorial region, I thought, that as I could increase the electric intensity of my artificial terrella to any extent I pleased, an analogous effect would be produced. This result followed with the greatest precision, as I shall now describe. I insulated the ring, and connected it with the resinous conductor of the rheo-electric machine; I also insulated the globe, and connected one of its poles with the vitreous conductor, and placed it so that its equator was surrounded by the ring. These bodies being electrised differently, and at a very short distance from one another, one would expect that a discharge would have taken place between them: instead of that, they at once reacted upon one another; so that the exterior of the ring being resinous, the interior became vitreous, the equator of the globe resinous, and both its poles highly vitreous, and a truly beautiful and luminous discharge took place from the unconnected pole. The state of the atmosphere has a remarkable effect upon the appearance of this discharge. One evening that the atmosphere was very dense, it had the appearance of a ring of light, the upper part of which was very brilliant, and the under part, towards the globe, was comparatively dark; just as we see at the bottom of ignited vapour, and indeed a vapour of some kind seemed to be ascending from the globe. Above the ring, all round the axis were foliated diverging flames, one behind the other, much like the leaves of the capital of a Corinthian column. When the atmosphere is very dry, it has merely the appearance of a beautiful electric brush. If, while this auroral light is taking place, the globe be moved towards any point of the interior of the ring, a discharge takes place directly in the line of shortest distance between them, and then there is a partial intermission of the auroral light. I now submit that the experiment I have detailed points out the true cause of aurora borealis. . . . My next endeavour was to ascertain whether, with a more magnetic body, the same effects would be produced. I then placed a wooden globe of the same diameter in exactly the same circumstances, when no discharge from the pole could be produced; on the contrary, the electricity streamed out in all directions from the equator of the wooden globe towards the interior of the ring; but when I coated the surface of the wooden globe with metal, the discharge took place from the pole. The inference from this experiment would be, that either a metallic surface is necessary to the production of the effect, or a body of diminishing density."

Mr. Norton then compares the preceding facts with the principal phenomena of the aurora as seen in these latitudes, and considers that he is fully borne out in his views.

#### PARIS LETTER.

Paris, Sept. 30, 1843.

Academy of Sciences: sitting of September 25.—M. Boussingault finished his memoir, entitled "Examen des théories proposées pour expliquer l'action du plâtre sur la végétation; expériences faites pour constater l'effet du plâtre dans la culture des céréales et des plantes sarclées; observations sur les engrais ammoniacaux." After discussing the several theories, and describing experiments and analyses, the author states his opinion, that ammoniacal salts, to act as azoted manure, ought always to con-

tain organic acids or carbonic acid. It is impossible, he thinks, that with inorganic acids, other than the carbonic, they can be useful when given alone to plants; it is only when modified in their composition that they can be of real advantage. According to experiments, it seems almost certain that if the ammoniacal salts bear azote to plants, they do not enter them in the state of chlorhydrate, of sulphate, or of phosphate, but only in the form of carbonate of ammonia. This also is borne out by the fact, that the carbonate is the only ammoniacal salt which appears to act directly and favourably on plants. Yet if this be the case, how do the chlorhydrate, sulphate, or phosphate, pass into the state of carbonate when mixed with the soil? Good arable land, it is true, contains almost always a calcareous carbonate; but there is no reason to believe that this lime changes its acid for that of the ammoniacals. On the contrary, carbonate of ammonia re-acts instantly on the chlorhydrate and sulphate of lime, the products being a chlorhydrate and sulphate of ammonia, and a calcareous carbonate. This re-action of sulphate of lime on carbonate of ammonia is undeniable: it is evidenced in the laboratory. In the fields also, when the ground contains just the quantity of humidity necessary to good culture, re-action takes place; but in the inverse sense. Then it is that the carbonate of lime re-acts on the sulphate of ammonia, to form carbonate of ammonia and sulphate of lime. This singular result may be explained on the principles propounded by Berthollet. When two saline solutions are mixed together, and from this mixture an insoluble salt may result, the insoluble compound is formed and precipitated. This happens when a solution of carbonate of ammonia is poured into a solution of sulphate of lime. Now if, instead of using the two salts dissolved, they be mixed in the state of powder, and a quantity of water added sufficient to favour the re-action, but not to dissolve the products, a volatile compound, carbonate of ammonia, is formed and disengaged. This is shewn by putting together lime and crystallised sulphate of ammonia, powdered and dry; no re-action occurs. But when moistened sand is introduced, so as to give to the mixture the consistency of arable land sufficiently humid, vapours of carbonate of ammonia are instantly developed; and this effect goes on gradually and slowly, until the conversion into sulphate of lime is complete. M. Boussingault brought forward numerous experiments to prove the re-action of carbonate of lime on the fixed ammoniacal salts; and which, he thinks, reconciles the contradictory results obtained in the application of ammoniacal salts as manure. When chlorhydrate, phosphate, or sulphate of ammonia is presented to plants, no useful effect is produced; absorption to a limited extent, as with all soluble substances, takes place. But if, instead of administering them alone, dissolved in water, they be incorporated with crumbly and moist soil, these same salts re-act on the lime which arable land almost always contains, and are transformed into carbonate of ammonia, the happy influence of which on vegetation it is impossible to deny.

Three communications from M. de Humboldt were read. The first was an observation of a remarkable parheliac at Berlin on the 16th June last, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 7 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 9 o'clock. The atmosphere was rather dull, and there were some clouds to the east. The sun shone brilliantly on the periphery of a great whitish circle, whose centre was near the zenith. Within the circle, but nearer the sun than the cen-

tre, two arcs of equal curve, but of less radius than the whitish circle, intersected. Between the two arcs and without them, on the same periphery with the true sun, appeared two images of a sun, brilliant in prismatic colours. At one time five suns were seen on the periphery. By degrees, also, fragments of iridial arcs became visible. Wherever prismatic colours shewed themselves, the red was inside, opposite the true sun, and the violet outside.—The second communication was the announcement of the foundation of a meteorological and physical observatory at St. Petersburg, to be placed under the direction of M. Kupffer.—The third gave details of the boring of an artesian well at Neu-Salzwerck in Westphalia, the depth of which already exceeds that of Grenelle, undertaken near the royal salt-pit, in the hope of meeting with a stratum of rock-salt, or a salt-spring, richer than the one now in use. The bore had attained, on the 15th of April, 1843, a depth of 622<sup>m</sup>, 540<sup>m</sup> below the level of the sea. At the depth of 600<sup>m</sup> the water has been very abundant, and remarkable for its ascending force, as also for the enormous quantity of carbonic acid disengaged from it. The flow from the depth of 622<sup>m</sup> was 1390 litres per minute. Thermometrical observations give an increase of 1° C. for every 29-2<sup>m</sup>; those at Grenelle gave 1° for 32<sup>m</sup>, and at Geneva 1° for 29-6<sup>m</sup>. Since April, the well at Neu-Salzwerck has increased in depth, and is now 644<sup>m</sup>, 97<sup>m</sup> deeper than that of Grenelle. The bore is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches (Prussian) in diameter, and is not tubed. The outlay has been 178,700 francs.

M. de Massas wrote that he had observed the formation of a second daguerrean image under the first at a notable depth from the surface of the silver plate. In passing the image to the chloride of gold, and perhaps in consequence of a little too much heat, the first image, clear and well defined, was exfoliated. The folicle of silver had a measurable thickness, and the second image was formed beneath it, on the surface of the plate laid bare. This formation of the second image recalled to M. de Massas a known phenomenon of colours. If a piece of polished iron be placed in a box full of lamp-black, heated to redness for about ten or fifteen minutes, and left to cool slowly, it presents on its surface beautiful colours, identical perhaps with those of the annealing-oven. If the iron be left a little longer exposed to heat, the colours become effaced. Yet, by giving it when cold a slight blow with a hammer, follicles are detached, and new colours, analogous to the first, are discovered on the surface laid bare. M. de Massas directs attention to the following points of analogy between daguerrean images and those colours of the annealing-oven: 1st, The images, like the colours, have their place on polished metal, the layer of which may be too thin to be detached. 2d, These images, also the colours, appear to be effaced by a prolonged exposure,—the first to the solar rays, the second to heat. In such case, the layer of metal which bears the images or the colours acquires an appreciable thickness, and may be detached in the form of a folicle of silver, or of a plate of oxide of iron. 3d, When these images or colours have disappeared because of such exposure, there are formed under the folicle of silver and the crust of oxide of iron new daguerrean images and new colours.

#### FINE ARTS.

City Fete.—The Sheriff's splendid inauguration-entertainment, at Cloth-workers' Hall, on

Saturday, was brought within the scope of our notice by an eloquent speech delivered by Dr. Croly\* in connexion with the fine arts. Alluding to their encouragement by Mr. Moon, no doubt as a commercial pursuit, but still in an enlarged and liberal spirit, which produced great public benefit, the rev. gentleman dwelt forcibly on the national consequences achieved by their cultivation, and particularly pointed to the earlier part of the reign of Louis XIV. as illustrating his argument; for by this means was France at the period raised to the highest rank in European civilisation, which no after neglect or maladministration had been competent to annul. He trusted the example of their sheriff would stimulate the city of London to adopt a similar course, and become warm patrons of the arts; and with them exalt both the corporation and the country.† The address was much applauded.

**Shakspeare Portrait.**—A picture, for which its proprietor claims the character of "an original portrait" of Shakspeare, has lately been submitted to the notice and examination of several literary men who take particular interest in all matters more immediately relating to the life and writings of our great dramatist. The portrait, which is very freshly and delicately painted upon copper, is an oval, and, in the general character of the head, bears a striking resemblance to Verelst's engraving, having the closely trimmed beard of the Chandos picture, and not the peaked one represented on the monument. It is the property of a gentleman now resident at Gravesend, and is stated to have passed into the possession of his family under a will executed at the commencement of the last century.

**Baronial Halls, Picturesque Edifices, and Ancient Churches of England.** Drawn in Lithotint by J. D. Harding. Edited by S. C. Hall. Part I. Folio. London, Chapman and Hall; Edinburgh, J. Menzies; Dublin, J. Cunningham; Glasgow, A. Rutherglen.

THIS new design of bi-mensural publication starts under fair auspices. Cobham Hall and Cobham Church, and West-Stow Hall, Suffolk, the first two by Harding, and the last by W. Müller, are very beautifully executed in lithotint, which is explained to be a process by which the prints are drawn on the stone with the brush, and not with the pencil, crayon, or stump. The hall is a handsome specimen of the Elizabethan style; the church, an interior with a knightly tomb in the foreground; and Stow, a very picturesque gateway with turrets, treated in a true antiquarian and artist-like feeling. The haunts of the Gravesend folks are so well known to all fashionable circles, that we need not say aught of the letter-press description, nor of the woodcuts of antique things,—fountains, arms, monuments, &c., which illustrate it, except that they are all well done; and with regard to the Suffolk remains, we shall only quote the end of Mr. Hall's brief account of them. "The tower is partially of a defensive character; the interior consists of several chambers, one of which contains some singular paintings in distemper, the principal objects in which are these: a boy hawking, with an inscription in old English

letters, 'Thus doe I all the day;' a young man making love to a maiden, inscribed, 'Thus doe I while I may;' a middle-aged man looking on, the inscription, 'Thus did I when I might;' an aged man, hobbling onward,—the inscription, 'Good Lord, will this world last for ever?' The drawings are rude, but they are of the age of Elizabeth. They were recently exposed to view by the removal of a skirting of oak, and are as fresh as if painted yesterday."

These quaint devices were not uncommon, and there are several instances where they occur, painted by the moralising artists of the good old times.

### THE DRAMA.

**Drury Lane** opened on Saturday on the plan most prominently put forward by the management for the ensuing season, namely, ballet and opera. This, at least, is the present order of the promise; but operatic novelties are in preparation, and old favourites are to appear; and then perhaps the former will yield place to the latter. Of the *Siege of Rochelle* we need merely say, that it gave us Miss Rainforth in delightful voice: a young débutante, Mademoiselle Albertazzi, with a sweet but weak and uneducated voice and feeble manner (who had a shower in the foolish fashion of bouquets); Messrs. Leffler, Stretton, Giubilei (who sang exceedingly well), and Templeton, whose delicate organ, we regret to say, seemed past its prime. And of *L'Elizir d'Amore*, only that Mr. Harrison, as *Nemorino*, sustained the tenor part creditably; Miss Romer was scarcely equal to the music of *Adina*, and Horncastle not at all to that of *Belcore*. The new ballet, *The Peri*, is a grand spectacle, with handsome scenery, dresses, &c. &c. in which the Italian opera favourite, Carlotta Grisi, displays, now and then exuberantly, a great variety of, and some beautiful, movements of the dance: boundings across, and one we should think dangerous, from an elevated scene at the back of the stage. In these latter, and indeed always, M. Petipa, the arranger of the ballet, was a very efficient though almost imperceptible support to the danseuse, with whom he appears. He is also a good dancer, light and muscular, and animated. The dances of the inferiors are rather too long, but we suppose necessary to intervals of rest for the prima.

**Covent Garden** opened on Monday upon a distinctly announced plan, consistent with the legitimate drama, and calling for the productions of living authors. The prices of admission are reduced; and a straightforward but playful address was exceedingly well delivered by Mr. Wallack. A new five-act play by Mr. Boursicault was the grand feature of the evening, which, we regret to say, need not engage our critical analysis, as it must be considered to be a failure. It is, indeed, a sort of made-up affair; a mosaic not destitute of talent in parts but as a whole incongruous and wearisome. Long speeches are great errors; but the chief defect of the whole is its perpetually reminding us of personages and situations familiar to us in former dramas. For example, the two characters cleverly performed by Mrs. Nisbet and Mr. Walter Lacy are the oddest mixture of Shakspeare's *Beatrice* and *Benedict*, and Knowles' *Constance* and *Wildrake*, that can be imagined; whilst the other pair of lovers, played by Anderson without much effect, and by Miss Vandenhoff with the most perfect and injurious apathy, forcibly reminded us of Leigh Hunt's similar *dramatis persone* in the *Legend of Florence*. Mr. Phelps, as a disappointed and vindictive lover, gave an even version of his passions;

and Mr. Vandenhoff, a second *Shylock*, was, on the other hand, very unequal, occasionally touching the feelings of the audience, and again almost provoking their laughter. Miss Cooper filled a slight sketch, as she generally does, with propriety and delicacy. The piece was placed beautifully on the stage, and the scenery throughout was excellent. *My Wife's Out*, a farce, followed, and succeeded. It was greeted with bursts of laughter; and nothing could resist the comic humours of the two keepers. Miss Mordaunt, who made a mistaken début in *Juliet*, shewed herself fully equal to an animated and busy part; and Mr. Wigan made up a quartette of spirit and drollery which will command a long innings for *My Wife's Out*. Mr. Hamilton, whose appearance at the Adelphi we noticed in very laudatory terms, justified our praise at the larger theatre by his personation of *The Happy Man*, and received a warm welcome for his assured promise to supply the desideratum of Irish character.

We should not conclude without mentioning a very handsome new drop-scene painted by Telbin and Danson; and the vivifying of the whole house in a fresh and tasteful manner, which reflects great credit on the lessee and manager.

**The Adelphi** opened on Monday with a full house, being bewitched by Mrs. Yates, in succession to the Wizard of the North. The first piece, *Marie*, has been rather hackneyed on the stage (as *Linda di Chamouni*, by Persiani, and *Aline*, by Mrs. Stirling at the Strand); but, owing to the touching domestic pathos of her new representative, was most flatteringly received. Mr. Lynde and Mr. O. Smith had also good parts. *Oudine* followed; and a clever new dancer, Celeste Stephan, won rounds of applause from a public getting to be very partial to this species of dramatic entertainment and exhibition.

**The Olympic Theatre** has opened with numerous and successful novelties.

### SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

#### IRELAND: TRAITS AND ANECDOTES.

WE fancied that our accounts of Irish affairs were about as good as need be; but we have received Mr. D. D. Curayne's *Cork Sentinel* of Sept. 20th (No. 57), which puts our vanity to the blush. He, for instance, describes "the late imperial ball," with which our readers may remember the labours of the British Association were closed, in a style unattainable by inferior writers:—

"Fortunate indeed is it for the fame of our country, but particularly so for that of Cork, to possess a man of such magnitude of mind as not only to conceive the design, but actually practically to work out to the most minute point, so stupendous a project as the completion of the spectacle which the ball-room and supper-saloon of the great room of the Corn Exchange presented on Wednesday the 23d and Thursday the 24th, ulto. (the latter the day on the night of which this fete took place). Charles M'Dowell, the proprietor of the Imperial Hotel, is the man who has thus surpassed himself. The Corn-Exchange room should in future bear the name of 'M'Dowell's Imperial Room.' The appearance of the ball-room, with little short of a thousand splendidly and variedly dressed persons, civil, naval, and military, was quite beyond the power of the most comprehensive imagination to attempt to figure to itself in the absence of the illusive reality. In the orchestra were three bands, two military and one quadrille band. The dancing commenced at 11 o'clock, and continued with great spirit till 2, when the company retired to the supper-saloon, where the tables were loaded with a profusion of every delicacy that the most epicurean appetite could require (the expense must have been enormous). There was *lancé a calé*—that is, full and plenty—of the richest and

\* On his health being drunk as the chaplain to Mr. Sheriff Moon.

† We were reminded by this of Mr. Salter's Waterloo Banquet, a far-advanced engraving of which, by Mr. Greatbach, we have lately seen, and never seen any such work of art which bids so fair to be in the highest style of excellence. The burin brings out all the merits of the picture admirably; and the most difficult composition ever handled (a long horizontal table, with a multitude of men seated at it) is as clear and skilful as when mastered by the genius of the painter.

\* Imprint: "William Street, a few doors off Patrick Street, near Varian's, brushmaker."

arest wines. About 3 o'clock supper was over, and all returned to the ball-room, where dancing was again entered on with new vigour, and lasted till half-past twelve, when they all took their departure, to recruit their exhausted energies in that beloved spot where terrestrial light was first and will be last beheld by all who deserve to die on their beds. It could not be expected that, in a limited space such as our columns afford, we could in the present number of our journal notice in detail the merits of the hedonistic portion of the assemblage. Notwithstanding all that we could have achieved, the effect on the brightest beauty was totally lost midst the undulation of grace, vivacity, and loveliness which floated before the eye. We will therefore adopt the term section, so recently familiarised to us, in allusion to those whom we recollect whose concentrated and irresistible powers so dimmed our sight, and shall call them Section 1.

Mr. Curtayne then proceeds to name the ladies with some appropriate observations, promising section 2 perhaps in his next No.; and the rest of his sheet is rich in his customary Corkiana; as thus—

"Mr. Hickie, the dancing-master, of Bridge Street, who died a few days ago, lost his life by not having submitted, at the desire of his surgeon, to the amputation of a joint of one of his large toes, into which inflammation had been superinduced by perpetually kicking against the proudest. *The dancing in mild-manneredness.*" [Too bad, Mr. Curtayne, after the ball, Ed. L. G.]

"George Purcell, Esq., the well-known steple-chase rider, son of the late George Purcell, Esq., of Lohart Castle, in this county, not having been as successful as he would have wished in his own country, took a trip to America last year with a view of improving his finances. A wealthy Yankee Quaker, farmer, wished for a tutor to instruct his daughter in Greek and Latin; George having heard of the situation, proceeded a distance of a dozen miles, and tendered his services as tutor; and, in addition, said he would assist in the farming department, having obtained a knowledge of it at home in Ireland. The day was very hot, poor George, quite unexpectedly glassed off, which, after some delay, he got. Some preliminary interrogatories having been made by the Quaker, following this question and answer terminated the negotiation:—'Can thee milk kuisse (cows)?' said the Quaker. 'My Father had many farms and bawns of cows,' said George, 'and he never asked me, nor my brothers nor sisters to milk them, and to do this with you and your country, I'll quit it as fast as I can.' Poor George stepped into the first packet that offered; and here we have him, ready to take the saddle over a five-bar gate or a six-foot stone wall, coped and dashed."

"Two of the most distinguished medical men, and of the highest practice in London, are natives of our county of the same name, Drs. Quaker and Foley; the former a native of Mallow, and the latter son of the late C. Foley, Esq., of Ballycough, near Kantark. And it may not be here inappropriate to state that in the very nucleus of science, Paris, a Scotch physician, Dr. McCoghan, has, as practising physician, topped the Parisian faculty."

Justice to Ireland is enforced in the following individual call:

"Miss Atkins, Charlotte Quay. The characteristic excellence and retiringness of George Atkins, Esq., and his amiable lady, who, when Miss Robinet, was considered, if not the most, certainly amongst the most beautiful of her fair fellow-citizens, has hitherto precluded the introduction into our columns of Miss Atkins, whose face is full of intellect, benevolence, and beauty—meek and mild as her own still beautiful mother. The person is good, well and gracefully carried. We have not the pleasure ourselves of knowing her; but on the authority of a friend, and a connoisseur too, we venture to say that her education and accomplishments have been liberally provided for, and in which the expectations and delight of her highly educated parents is fully realised. Our only apology for intruding on their domestic circle is a sense of justice for the Irish women."

Hints of a similar nature, but yet more particular, are conveyed in the annexed striking manner:—

"Cosby Moore, Esq., of Moore's Fort, county of Tipperary, has been moving his suit with Miss Power, of Gorteen, and step-daughter of the Right Hon. R. L. Shell, M.P., but it appears as yet unsuccessful. Mr. and Mrs. Shell and family, who honoured our city with a visit of a few days during the stay of the British Association, were quite surprised at meeting Mr. Moore in Cork; and it is said they were deterred from visiting Cove in consequence, and steered their course to Killybegs. It is said Mr. Moore will persevere. He philosophically says, patience and perseverance will do wonders. Miss Power is a splendid girl, of the first respectability, with a large fortune."

"A daughter of Henry Blakeney Wise, Esq., of Patrick's Hill, may be seen in the evenings leaning on her father's arm on Sidner Place. She will have a large bit of money. Worth looking after."

"The Misses Hingston, Sans Souci, Blackrock.—Mr. Everett, the American ambassador, stated at a late meeting in Derbyshire that he was thoroughly convinced there were superior and inferior strains in the human as well as in the animal species. We certainly are amongst his disciples. Our space will not permit us to go into the subject. But when we behold the two beautiful, amiable, and accomplished Misses Hingston and their beautiful mother (formerly Miss Becher), the family of the Rev. I. C. Hingston, of Sans Souci, Blackrock, whether on foot, in their carriage, or on horseback; and when we also observe others of the human species, we are convinced of the superior strain to which the former belong. Gentle and unaffected as lambs."

"It is said that the imitatively beautiful and highly accomplished Miss Brasier of Ballyellis, will soon be led to the altar by Sir Richard de Burgo, Bart. It is scarcely necessary to say, in the county of Cork, that an extensive circle of the nobility and gentry of the country are the immediate relatives and connections of this lady, who will, instead of being exalted by the baronetcy, throw additional lustre on the rank."

"We congratulate herself and her numerous and highly respectable relatives and friends, on Mrs. John Hamilton White being in that interesting state in which ladies wish to be who love their lords."

As for the general character and interests of the beautiful city of which Mr. Curtayne is the protector, the following may be added to our former quotations as examples of his sleepless watchfulness and patriotic zeal:—

"We certainly (he says) are of opinion, that when private individuals, whether gentlemen or common men, go forward to constituted authorities, at the sacrifice of their time and at some personal trouble, to represent *improprieties*, which are forbidden by law, these informants are entitled to the thanks of every proper member of the community. They should be treated with courtesy and consideration, instead of what they are for the most part treated with, contumely and insult. In England every proper man immediately steps forward to assert the supremacy of the law, and to sustain it. How is it in Ireland? No law is known, but the will of those to whom its administration is intrusted. So that a man can not tell whether he has done right or wrong until these wiseacres pronounce their will."

"Gentle Magistrates.—In one point of view our Coppings, our Roaches, our Bosnards, our Sir Anthony's, our Mayor, and all the rest of the guardians of the public morals, are eminently gentlemanly magistrates, and contrast very strikingly with French ministers of police, who think themselves called upon to know all the dirty doings that are going on within their departments. For example, when one of our guardians of the public morals hears of a bad house in his district, he exclaims, 'My stars! I thought that house had been shut up & abated as a nuisance.' Now a French minister of police would have considered it his duty to know whether a haunt of thieves was continued or not, and would deem the confession and ignorance shameful to him. Their knowledge in the place of thought may be more useful to the public, but the elevation above particulars in our ministers is undeniably more genteel. Persons of fashion make a pride of not knowing what takes place in their houses, and magistrates may surely worthily imitate this ignorance in their districts. It is bad to be too curious. If there is a proof of a naughty house, it is surely enough to say, let the nuisance be abated; and it would be beneath a gentlemanly magistrate to trouble himself afterwards with the inquiry whether the desire had been obeyed or not. Far better is it to let till another complaint is made, and then exclaim, 'O, la! My stars! or 'Good Heavens!' and so to express an astonishment implying a superiority to low details of information."

"Nice seminaries for the discussion of the demerits of masters and mistresses, those rendezvous houses where maids of all works are registered for decent conduct. Ladies and gentlemen had better look some where else than at registry-offices for proper men and women servants."

"Nothing really can be more absurd than for a shopkeeper to be parading his own wife and child in a carriage, with his unfortunate liveried coachman at his own shop-door perpetually. We believe Mr. McDowell, who is a naval officer, would still, as a shopkeeper, scarcely think it right, without he was invited, to place himself amongst his guests at dinner. As long as people think it right to pursue certain walks in life, they ought in prudence to conform to whatever the etiquette may be."

"In charity the stairs and floor of the Magistrate's Office and Court of Conscience should be washed; the stench about the place is quite intolerable. The

boards are actually rotten from dirt. We have a strong notion that, from the day this place was opened to the present hour, it never was washed."

"*Aping at the Military.*—It is a remarkable thing that idiots very constantly ape after the military. There is a poor man, an idiot, with an old cocked-hat and corresponding paraphernalia, who marches constantly through the streets. There are other civilian idiots on horseback, with whip, long spurs, and all the other paraphernalia of undress military men."

In the way of literature, we perceive, with uncommon joy, that Mr. Curtayne cites at length the compliments which the *Lit. Gaz.* felt bound to pay to his genius (*loci*), and in another column states an interesting fact relative to the ancient language of Ireland. After mentioning that Mr. Z. C. Hawkes, at present residing at Bandon, "until he shall have built a handsome residence on his own property, which he is about to do forthwith," pays considerable attention to investigating the adjacent remains of antiquity, he informs us that—

"Mr. Hawkes, with intuitive penetration, imagining a crypt to exist beneath an ancient fort or its ruins on the lands of Aghalsky, the property of—Jones, Esq., has lately caused an excavation to be made, and by it entered a large vault, with several ramifications; in it were human remains, and an Ogham inscription, which Mr. Abell has converted into the Irish letter, and translated them. We regret not having either Ogham or Celtic type to give them as in the original. The Irish, in Roman type, is as follows:—

"T' Josu min, ac, moc-uga anus—Oganig nar'

In English:

"The graceful, accomplished, precocious Josa is beneath—O fortunate youth!"

Mr. Hawkes has also had search made beneath the ancient hunters' fire-places (so called), and has been fortunate enough to exhume and preserve for the inspection of the curious several extraordinary culinary and other utensils. From what appears to us, we trust that he will yet rival our Vallanceys, Pelhams, and other renowned Irish antiquarians, who have preceded him, and whose honourable career is on record. Mr. H., an excellent classical and Irish scholar, has also brought to light several Latin inscriptions remaining as yet in old castles commemorative of portions of their history. Long may he be spared to the delight of his friends and enjoyment of life—we pray!"

Having thus, as it were, been reintroduced to the living of Cork, we revert to a few of our own notes upon the dead. The Botanic Garden has been turned into a cemetery, we believe under the auspices of the famous Father Mathew; but we must say it does little credit to his taste, or to the good sense or feeling of many of those who use it for the purpose of sepulture. There is a most revolting open vault for the reception of bodies previous to burial, in which the corpses are deposited for many hours—perhaps a day or two—before they are consigned to the earth. The effluvia from this charnel-house, especially in hot weather, is disgusting beyond expression; and, without knowing whence it emanated, we perceived it, with a sensation of horror, in a walk at the distance of many yards from the spot. A burial-ground is no place for merriment; but the epitaphs here are so ludicrous, that even the mortal odour to which we have referred could not repress a laugh. Here are samples:

A fathers pride  
A mothers dear  
A beloved child  
Lies buried here  
She lived to be  
Her parents pride  
Until her angel came  
With flying wings  
And took her up  
To the King of kings.

TIM HARRINGTON  
Who departed this life  
December the 28, 1839,  
aged 40 yrs. Also his son  
Dimis, who died, &c. 1836,  
Aged 4 yr. May the Lord  
have mercy on his  
SOUL.  
AMEN.



Another:—

Death with his dart  
Has pierced my heart  
When I was in my prime  
My parents dear,  
To grieve forbare  
It was Gods a pointed  
Time.  
O! Lord  
Amen.

In another all the letters *d* are by a left or back-handed artist painted *b*; and the inscription is thus for a

"Beloveb chiel, who  
beparteb this life," &c.

The cemetery is full of similar records, and extraordinary representations of cherubs, angels in coats and trousers, &c. &c., which beat H.B. quite hollow; and we left it with pity at the extreme ignorance and superstition which it displayed.

In the inhabited parts of Cork itself there are streets and lanes which we think outgo, in filth and wretchedness, aught we have ever seen in any populous place, though we have inspected the slums of London and Edinburgh, and the still greater abominations of Glasgow. It is well worth the consideration of statisticians and legislators to examine how much habits of uncleanness and nastiness contribute to the formation and nutrition of immorality and vice. We never saw a very dirty locality, with people squalid and vermin-covered, which was not the hot-bed of guilt and crime. They have lost all respect for themselves, and speedily does a disrespect for all order, law, and propriety ensue. Recklessness begets insubordination, and they care not what they do to spite the world. We would give premiums to encourage were it only simple ablutions. There is nearly always water to be had conveniently enough, and soap (by the by, one of the best-manufactured articles in Ireland,) would be one of the most beneficial gifts which could be bestowed upon the willing poor. The Corn-Market Street in Cork, and its adjoining purlieus, are absolutely horrid. For food are exhibited such salt-fish and scraps of bacon, that no human being could suppose them eatable even by starving savages; yet they are continually and eagerly bought and consumed; and the majority of the buyers are too like their meat. In rags indescribable, and so colonised that the widest berth is the safest you can give them, there are hundreds of old women in comparison with whom the midnight hags of Macbeth would look beautiful; and when we reflect that not only in the towns, but throughout the country, we meet with so many of these unhappy creatures, and that their premature appearance of Strulbrugs is caused by filth, poverty, hard work, and starvation from very childhood, our hearts bleed for them and their miserable condition.

Then the number of impostors who affect this sort of wretchedness, to stimulate compassion and charity! The beggars who beset you at every step surpass all beggars in the world for deformities, imbecilities, and afflictions of every kind. A hundred centenarians are to be met with in a day's travelling, not one of them, perhaps, sixty years old. The innumerable cripples are legless, armless, and almost headless—living and crawling torsos. Slavingr idiotcy is borne on the back of decrepitude; a mother by a daughter, or a sister by a sister; and deafness, and dumbness, and blindness, pervade every where crowds of mendicants. The blind are almost peculiar to Ireland. The Baccagh is a sturdy beggar, leaning on a long pike-staff, made up, like a player, to

thirty years more than his real age, and not safely to be refused the levies or forced loans which he exacts from the weak and unprotected, both on the road and in the hovel. When green in the Emerald Isle, we gave one of these blind scoundrels a sixpence; and he immediately opened his eyes to see if it were good, and really silver!

There is a great decrease of drunkenness, however; though we were sorry to find that the lower orders in Cork, where this reformation began, were relapsing fast into their former pernicious practices, and that, like all renegades, those who fell off from the pledge became the fiercest apostles of intemperance, and left no means untried to seduce their fellows into the same course.\* The hydropathic doctoring system had, on the other side, been fraternised with by the total-abstinence people; and Father Mathew had sent a loving letter and a silver medal to a hydropathist, who circulated the news, far and wide, as a recommendation to his medicating business. For ourselves, we can speak of the soda-water of Cork as being infinitely superior to the London spurious fabrications, and liberally dispensed by its makers, who would not receive payment for it from members of the Association who happened to order it. We may also notice, among useful things, that the mode of corking the bottles is so great an improvement, we wonder it is not generally adopted. The cork is covered by a circular slice of wood, on each side of which a double wire is inserted, and carried down as a loop over the rim in the neck of the bottle. By merely lifting this as a hinge, the wood is removed, and the cork flies out, saving all the trouble, and fuss, and loss, which occurs by the English method of securing this popular beverage. We recommend our Schweppes, &c., and the public at large, to the improvement of Messrs. Jennings and Dowden.

Whilst the Association was at Cork, the theatre, though starred by the two sisters Novello, and other eminent performers, was not very successful. We were amused by hearing the manager spoken of by the title of "*Chous*," which Egyptian-sounding name was, we were told, given in commemoration of his style of pronouncing *chaos*. But be that as it may, the mode of a closing announcement of the season was worthy of Ireland. The speaker had the honour to inform the ladies and gentlemen addressed, that "the theatre would be increased half its size by next season."

But we must away from all the medley of this pleasant place, for the Lakes; and in our next propose to place our readers in the car beside us; *not that car* in which, on questioning the hay-bands with which one of the shafts was fastened to the body, the driver exclaimed, "Hay-ropes, yer honour! Is it hay-ropes ye mane? Be my sowle, then, you need not be feared, for that's the strongest part of de car!" This was the same clever fellow, however, who, in taking a hill, caused his horse to jib and look round, by slight, and, as he hoped, unperceived, twitches of the bridle, crying out, "Aisy now, jepp; get on wid ye, jepp! Arrah, now, don't ye be looking about to the gintlemen, as much as to say, if ye please, will ye walk up the hill?"

\* The old test will, apparently, soon come in again, when there was, on the Slides at Dublin, a curb-stone two feet broad; and if a man could walk along this curb-stone, although *muzzy*, he was considered to be sober; otherwise, not.

## THE COCKNEY CATECHISM, OR LONDON ONE LIE! LESSON XXXIX.

*Great Brewers. Porter and Ale. Manchester Sausages, and Savoury Ducks equal to London made!!*

*Aunt Margery.* Few articles of consumption are of more importance to the inhabitants of London than the malt-liquor which is daily drunk by high and low; and I am anxious that you should not misunderstand what I have told you on the subject.

*Pri.* It is certainly very refreshing.

*Aunt M.* The late Sir Matthew Wood rose to eminence in the city as a dealer in brewers' drugs; but I am inclined to believe that none of the great houses now employ the deleterious substitutes for malt and hops which were formerly so much in use. Many of the small brewers, however, continue to do so; and thus sometimes, by the second-hand process mentioned in our last lesson, they also become the vendors of drugged beer, and beer strengthened by innocuous liquorice-powder, and other helps.

*Pri.* But it is so very different at different times.

*Aunt M.* I can readily suppose, that when a large brewer purchases three or four hundred barrels, perhaps, of sour and stinking beer from a small one, supposing that mixing it with a great quantity in fermentation, its noxious qualities will be either destroyed or rendered non-apparent, his brewage cannot turn out so well as if he had let this trick alone.

*Pri.* Then why should he do so, and run the risk?

*Aunt M.* Simply because he buys at about 5s. per barrel, and sends it out porter at about 33s. Let us hope that it is seldom done; but that it has been done is a fact.

*Phi.* It is a shame! But are there no other causes of failure?

*Aunt M.* Yes. With all their practice, the theory of brewing seems to be yet only imperfectly understood; and no uniformity can be secured in the products.

*Phi.* With all our science!

*Aunt M.* "With all our science," the brewing frequently turns acid, and is called foul or yeast-bitten. This is an injurious tippie; and no connoisseurs (such as coalheavers or draymen) will drink it. It leaves a harsh bitter taste on the palate, and, instead of exhilarating, stupefies.

*Pri.* Hocus?

*Aunt M.* Not quite so bad, but in a degree. It is, however, roughly mended by many publicans.

*Phi.* I don't comprehend roguish mendings.

*Aunt M.* Why thus. The yeast-bitten porter is bad; but for the sake of profit, the ingenious publican mixes it with Brown Beer, which he buys at 18s. or 20s. a barrel, and so he diminishes the ill effect which the pure impure porter would produce!

*Phi.* Capital! I say, success to roguery!

*Aunt M.* Even with the best, we may observe that the manufacture of the celebrated London porter has deteriorated, and that really sound old beer (such as we drank of *old*) is not now to be had. If at all, it is the rarest possible case.

*Pri.* What substitutes are there?

*Aunt M.* Ales! The ale-brewing in London has of late years been much improved.

*Phi.* And I see many country ales advertised and announced on public-house signs.

*Aunt M.* A great many, and, if not tampered with, of various good qualities.

Pri. Any Dorchester?

Aunt M. I fear that excellent stuff has fallen out of the market. I never hear of it now.

Pri. The Scotch ales have superseded it, I daresay.

Aunt M. They have had a considerable run; and so has some Irish beer; but I do not think the first increasing in sale, or the last supporting its early popularity.

Phi. Papa drinks none but bitter ale: how had it its. Oh!

Aunt M. It is very wholesome though; and though not always uniform, is a safe and salutary beverage.

Phi. They put camomile flowers into it, I think you told us.

Aunt M. Some do; and the bitter, though not like that of hops, is not unhealthy. Even I, you know, like a draught of Abbot's Hodgson's pale, when I am indisposed for my glass of wine.

Phi. Well, I don't like it. I wonder if sugar would improve its taste.

Aunt M. You had better not try; but if you don't like it, leave it for those who do,—and their name is Legion.

Phi. Let who will have bitter, I am for sweet.

Aunt M. There is a famous beer made in Bavaria, of which M. Liebig, who has written a book upon diet, speaks very favourably as being without acidity; but yet I am assured by a medical friend who has analysed it, that it contains gluten, which becomes acid,—the great fault of any malt-liquor. Your sugar, I am afraid, would be far worse.

Pri. It would be worth while, though, to try the Bavarian process in England.

Aunt M. I have no doubt it will be done soon, with our enterprising character.

Phi. Till then—

Aunt M. The best we can get at home. But what is this letter from Manchester?

Phi. (opening it):

"Unwholesome meat: shameful case."

The writer says he encloses it to you, to shew that the infamous doings you have exposed are not confined to London.

Aunt M. I never fancied they were.\*

\* We insert it as a note:—"On Monday, S. Ramsden was summoned by the market-looker for selling unwholesome meat to J. Haslam, dealer in sausages, pork-pies, savoury ducks, &c., and to P. Heron, in a similar way of trade, both of Deansgate.—Mr. J. Gaskeil, having stated the case, and commented upon the enormity of selling carrion to be converted into sausage ducks and sausages, called Mr. Fogg, who said that on Saturday last, in consequence of information received, he went to the neighbourhood of a tan-yard at the top of Deansgate. He was in Mr. Bridson's counting-house, from which he could see a cow in the tan-yard, and the defendant taking off the hide.

He watched about two hours; and, about half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, Ramsden cut off part of the flesh, and took two lumps, and folded them up in his apron. He carried them down Deansgate, and went to H. Lawson's back-door, and Mr. Fogg heard the old woman say she would not buy it. From there he went to J. Haslam's, where he sold two udders, for which Mr. Fogg saw him receive some copper. The meat was left in Haslam's shop, where he (Mr. Fogg) waited, and it was taken by him ever saw. The cow was dead when it was taken to the tan-yard. On Sunday he was informed that Ramsden was endeavouring to sell part of the cow to P. Heron. He accordingly went to watch in Deansgate, and saw the defendant go to P. Heron's, to deliver some of the beef. When he (Mr. Fogg) got into Heron's, he had taken the beef into the cellar. Heron was making brown at the time. The beef was so bad as to be scarcely fit to give to a dog.—Ramsden said he gave the pieces to feed the pigs with, and did not sell them.

—The Mayor: What is H. Lawson, who refused to buy any?—Mr. Fogg: He makes sausages and savoury ducks.—The Mayor: That beef would make savoury ducks with a vengeance.—(Laughter.)—Ramsden was fined 5s. in each case, and expenses; and, in default of payment, was committed to the New Bailey for one month.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### THE HEART AND ROSE.

ROSE, with all thine odour fled,  
Brightness lost, and beauty parted,  
Drooping low thy tearful head,  
Like one forlorn and broken-hearted:  
Though the world refuse to see  
What, alas, there's no concealing,  
Still there's one can mourn for thee—  
All are not alike unfeeling.  
Many a heart as full of tears  
Bending lonely, none to guide it,  
Soon as one kind hand appears,  
Brighter hopes spring warm beside it.  
'Tis not much the Rose requires,  
With a word the Heart is healing:  
Oh, the joy such act inspires!  
What is life devoid of feeling?

CHARLES SWAIN.

### WHITEHALL.

The past has written on thy walls, old home  
Of England's kings, a strange arresting tale,  
That, when through busy streets our footsteps roam,  
Still hauntheth memory, and lifts the veil  
Cast by Time's hand on scenes of woe and pain.  
We seem to gaze upon a care-worn brow,  
On which a crown is resting; and again  
We see a monarch's hearth deserted now,  
Save by a few firm hearts that would not leave  
Its gathering clouds—fast gathering for the tomb.  
Oh, martyr'd King! when thoughts of thee we weave  
With our land's history, a deepening gloom  
Sets on the page, the palace, and the throne—  
For thy sake wanes the light in which before they  
shone.

EMMA B.

## VARIETIES.

The League, No. I. of a new journal started to advocate the anti-corn-law cause, has been sent to us. The party are active in every possible way; and having nearly spent the last subscription of 50,000l., they now ask a plum to enable them to continue their operations on a grand scale in lecturing, electioneering, publishing, &c.

Caricatures.—A batch of very clever H.B.'s have just come out, noting in his humorous way the prominent incidents of the times. They are five in number, and begin with the Duke of Wellington and O'Connell in pugnacious attitudes, with their coat-tails nailed to the armchests by words marked "prudence" and "craft." The expression of the countenances is capital. The next is Father Mathew giving the pledge to Sam Rogers,\*—a very amusing duo. A trio is formed for the next, of *Three Knights, Companions in misfortune*, viz. Lord Palmerston, Espartero, and Sir H. de Lacy Evans; and the fourth is a superb historical representation of the gallant aldermen of Southampton, eclipsing the fame of Raleigh by spreading their cloaks before the Queen, for her Majesty to avoid the mud. It is conceived and executed throughout in the true spirit of caricature. Nor is the last less entertaining, and it is still more original. The Queen taking the water to cross the Channel, like a little duck; and Louis Philippe as the Gallic cock on the opposite shore. All the poultry on the English side—Prince Albert just sliding into the water, and other duck-attendants, the Duke of Wellington a cock in the rear, and the frightened old hen that has hatched the aqueous brood, are all most laughable. H.B. has not produced a better bit of fun.

Fine Arts.—The council of the Royal Manchester Exhibition have awarded the Haywood gold medal to John Martin for his picture of the Curfew Time in their present exhibition.

\* Upon this subject we have been favoured with the following tender effusion:

Weep, O weep, all jolly codgers,  
At the hard fate of Samuel Rogers,  
Though your hearts be hard as emery—  
All the pleasures spring from wine, or  
Grog, must hence, to so divine a  
Poet, Pleasures be of Memory.

The Cowdie Pine Resin\* (by R. D. Thomson, M.D., conductor of the laboratory and of the classes of practical chemistry in the University of Glasgow).—The cowdie resin has been known for some years to those botanists who are familiar with the vegetation of New Zealand. . . . I am indebted to Mr. H. Brown for the information that this resin is derived from the *Dammara australis*, a tree which belongs to the natural order *Coniferae* and division *Abietinae*, known by the native name of "Cowdie," and in consequence the tree from which it exudes is usually termed the "Cowdie pine." There is an excellent specimen of this tree in the Glasgow Botanic Garden, on which I have been able to detect distinct traces of a resinous exudation. In the same garden also there is a specimen of the *Dammara orientalis*, from which the *dammara* resin, previously described by chemical writers, is probably derived (Lecanu and Brandes, *Thomson's Veg. Chem.*, p. 538); and on the stem of this species also I have observed unequivocal proofs of the presence of a resin. The cowdie resin occurs in large masses, from the size of the fist to a much greater magnitude. It is transparent when freshly fractured; but, as it comes from New Zealand, generally it is slightly opalescent—a character which is said to be produced by the action of water or moisture. The colour of the resin is light amber; it is easily fused, and then emits a resinous or turpentine odour. A small portion of the resin dissolves in weak alcohol, but the greater part remains insoluble. The solution in alcohol evolves the smell of turpentine. The resin, when agitated with hot absolute alcohol, forms a fine varnish, which might be found valuable in the arts. A similar result follows its treatment with oil of turpentine. Sulphuric acid dissolves it; and water, added to the solution, precipitates the resin in flocks. Resins are usually divided into two classes, and are termed, according to their characters, *acid* and *neutral* resins. The cowdie resin appears to belong to both of these classes. When boiled with spirit, a portion of the resin dissolves, and there remains a white resin, which is insoluble in weaker spirit, but which forms, with absolute alcohol, a fine transparent varnish. That portion of the resin which dissolves in weak alcohol possesses all the characters of an acid, forming salts with metallic oxides, and is not precipitated by ammonia; while the precipitate, occasioned by adding water to the alcoholic solution, is quite soluble in ammonia. The alcoholic solution of the acid portion of the resin reddens vegetable blues. I propose to term it *dammaraic acid*; while the residual white resin may be called *dammara*, to distinguish it from the *dammara* of Lecanu and Brandes.—The analysis of the resin in several ways is given, and the different results in carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, at 75.46, 9.76, 14.78 100.00.

English Antiquities.—Some workmen, a few days ago, employed in removing mud from the moat of Weoley Castle, near Birmingham, found a dinner-plate of silver, from which a portion had been lost, as if melted away by fire. It bears on the rim a crest, and on the back the name of the maker, "Stephen Lawrence, Drury Lane, London," the word "London" being under a shield emblazoned with a crowned rose. Several coins of Henry III. and of Edward I., a

\* From the "Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow," No. 7, and kindly forwarded to us in consequence of the notice of this resin, brought by the Antarctic Expedition, as likely to become an article of some importance to commerce, in the *Lit. Gazette*, No. 1391, p. 598.—Ed. L. G.

*Birds of the Ionian Islands.*—Referring to our report (p. 568, col. i.), we may notice that, besides magpies and robins, cuckoos, kites, and jays are sold for food in the Ionian markets. Their whole ornithology, ascertained by Capt. Drummond, amounts to 198 species, of which 159 are also British, and 39 do not belong to our isles. In Crete 86 species are, and 19 are not, known in Britain.

• 70° is the Ethiopian standard, and the Ourang-outang is 67°; but Mr. K. assures the newspaper that the skeleton is eastern or Asiatic, which should be 78 deg.

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